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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

[LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF THE

BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,

JOSEPH T. HARE.

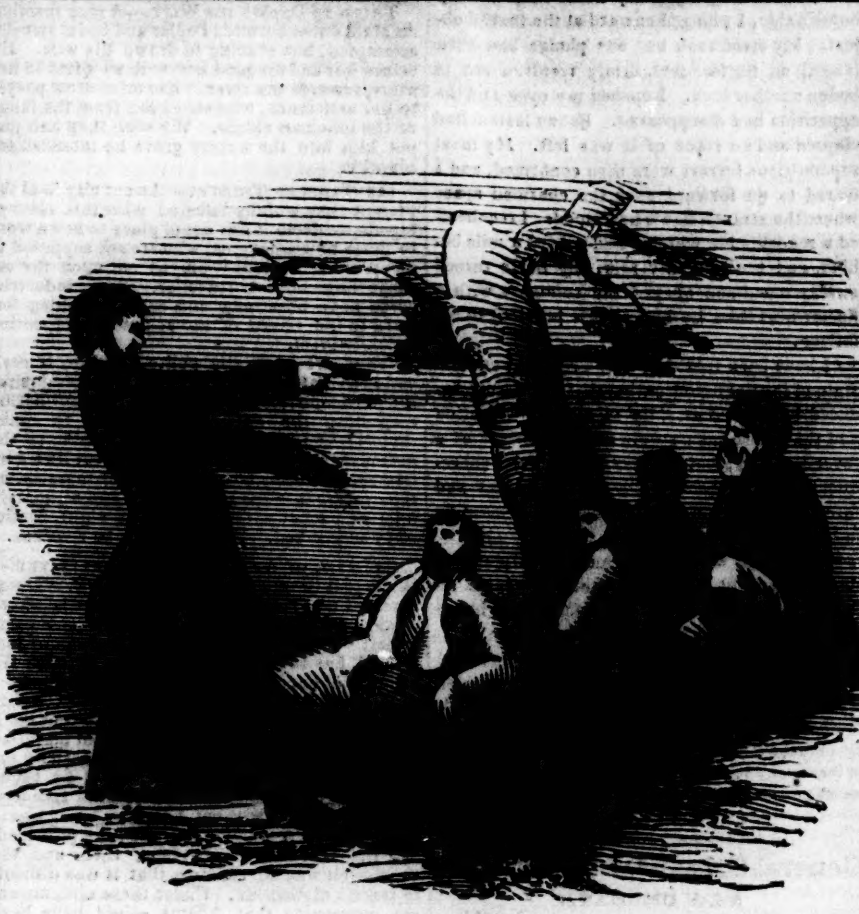
[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

Arrival in Knoxville—South-West Point—The Robber's Welcome—Hare relates his Adventures to his Band—Brigand Life—New Revelations—Good-bye to the Woods—Letter from Jenny—Eastward Ho—Virginian Drovers—Terror—Flight—Moonlight Apparition—Retreat—The Drawing of the Net—The Hand of Fate.

"When I arrived in Knoxville after this eventful and romantic jaunt," says Hare, in his personal narrative, "I found only Tom awaiting my arrival. Dan, and his two new friends, had chafed at my delay, and the privateersman having ascertained from one of the pair that a superb cave might be found, located near South West Point, started out with them to occupy it, so as to get settled for business by the time of my arrival. Tom was left behind to inform me of their movement, as it was not considered safe to leave me word by letter; an arrangement which Tom told me he was well contented with, as it withdrew Dan from the town, where he was daily guilty of imprudences, while in drink, that had subjected the whole party to very unpleasant scrutiny. I felt desirous at this of following the men at once, but being, like my horse, a little the worse for wear, from the fatigues of the last few days, I laid over in Knoxville for a day and a half, and on the second morning set out with Tom on the trail of our comrades.

"The cavern was admirably situated, within a short distance from the river's shore, along which ran the main road, and so completely was it masked by the dense woods that stretched eastward from the bank, that Tom and I beat about most wearily for nearly three hours, without falling upon the slightest trace of its location. Out of temper with vexation, I then drew one of my pistols and fired it in the air, knowing that if the privateersman were in hearing we should soon have an answer. Sure enough, I had judged correctly, for before ten minutes had elapsed from the time of the report, I caught the sound of a slight rustle on my right, and giving a signal whistle, received an immediate answer, and in the next moment Dan was by our side, welcoming us to the forest and to 'the little back parlour' in the mountain, as he called the cave, with the most vociferous joy. As soon as two or three good words were exchanged and both sides had ascertained that everything had gone 'all right,' we went back to where we had left our horses, and led them, under Dan's guidance, through the only practi-



HARE RELATING HIS ADVENTURES TO HIS COMPANIONS.

cable avenue to be found for them among the crowding trees, and over the rough and up and down foot ground on which they grew. By plunging and staggering for about half an hour through this vexatious labyrinth, we at length reached the vicinity of the cave, but before it came in view, we emerged into a small circular opening or glade, where sat our two new comrades by a bank, which bore witness to the nature of their occupation when my pistol had disturbed them, in the bottle and drinking cans which stood upon it, and a pack of cards which lay flung out upon the sward.

"Our welcome was very warm, and to me was all that chieftain could desire. Dan fairly danced for joy, and his two comrades, whose eyes like his were moist and fiery with drink, showed, once or twice, a strong disposition to hurrah. After this welcome, I was led to the cave, some few yards distant, and shown all its beauties and advantages in the way of a rude and forbidding outside aspect, and a gloomy call within. Having expressed my satisfaction with the retreat and my high approbation of all their arrangements, I claimed the relief of a short sleep during the preparation of a repast which Dan volunteered to get up, and which he swore with the most horrible earnestness, should exceed any that was ever eat by Robin Hood, or by Timour the Tartar himself.

"An hour must have elapsed before the feast was spread, and then I was started up. My spirits were now freshened and perfectly restored, and, after the sharp exercise of hunger was over, I yielded to the general wish and gave a relation of the incidents of my journey. The deepest interest prevailed among my listening comrades from first to last. I observed them clench their hands and compress their lips in breathless silence as I came to the attempt of the officers to arrest me in the tavern, and when I detailed the fight that ensued, and the success of my bold effort to escape, a general and apparently involuntary admiration burst from all. A different expression was drawn out by the adventure with Jenny, and in the licentious smile which it elicited, I noticed an expression that almost looked like envy. As may be supposed, a powerful curiosity was expressed by both Tom and Dan, to know who the lady was, but I did not tell her name, though I promptly

denied the supposition, which both of them made, that it was Donna Inez of Pensacola.

"Well, she was a trump, whatever her name was," said Dan, hitting the earth a downright blow, as if to dare it to say to the contrary—"She was a trump and no mistake."

"And you say," said Tom, "that the day she kept you locked up with her in her room, she sent out her servants and bought all the articles you went after to Nashville?"

"Yes," replied I, "and got me a good horse in the bargain, and best of all, did it with her own money and would not touch a cent of mine." "She was n't human!" said Dan, shaking his head gravely, and gazing upon vacancy with a superstitious air.

"Why not?" said Tom.

"Oh, it's impossible! It's impossible!" returned the privateersman, looking as abstracted as ever. "No man ever fell in with such a woman in his life."

"Oh, you're very much mistaken, my fine fellow," said Tom, smoothing down his chin with an air of supreme conceit, "nothing is impossible in the female line to good looking fellows—like the Captain and I."

A general laugh broke out at Tom's humorous sarcasm, but as Dan evinced no disposition to reply I continued and related the sequel of Marando's capture, and the booty I had obtained from him. I then found that I had reached the real climax of the story, and for the purpose of proving the actuality of every branch of the adventure, I drew from my saddle bags the articles which Jenny had obtained for me, and from my body unbuckled the rich belt of the Spaniard, with its precious store of notes. I handed the latter over to Dan to count, and as he stripped bill by bill tenderly through his fingers, counting them one upon another, I could perceive that his incredulity of the real existence of Jenny and her partner was fast giving place to a rational conviction.

We lived in this cave near the South West Point for several months, now and then ranging the country up and down, and then again contenting ourselves for several days in lying still and simply watching the road.

During this time we added two more to our band, by taking in a couple of fellows whom we had attempted to rob, but who, upon examination

turned out to be chaps of our own class. At the head of this band I performed some daring exploits, but as they are of much the same character as my previous exploits upon the mountains, as I have related them before to Mr. Holmes, I will not go over them again. After six or seven months spent in this way, I began to get tired of my course of life, and on counting up my means to an amount of \$4000, I thought that perhaps no better time would offer for me to carry out my old intentions of reform and to go home. I reflected upon this for three days in succession and then came to a conclusion. I therefore buckled my treasure around me, and leaving word with Tom, who was the only one of the band at home that morning, that I believed I would take a run to Knoxville by myself for a few days, bade the cave and my comrades good-bye forever.

In this indifferent and unceremonious manner did I sever all the links of a connection which had lasted for a period of years, and which was characterized by the most close and confidential intimacy. Such and so brittle are the friendships which are made in crime.

I staid in Knoxville for three days for the purpose of providing myself with a suitable attire for the assumption of the character of a gentleman. During the morning of the last day, while I was sauntering by the post office, I loinged without any particular aim up to the list of unsolicited letters, which, written in a smooth round hand upon a sheet of foolscap, hung outside the postmaster's store door. I had read but a short way down the list when my indifference was changed to surprise and curiosity, by the appearance of my own name in full, as it belonged to me, and as I had used it in New Orleans. I was puzzled considerably how to account for this, but the only way to solve the problem was by getting the letter. I marched in and asked the postmaster to let me look at it, and perceiving it was in a delicate female hand I gave him a wink, and tossing him the price, told him that it was for me, as Hare was the name I had given in a certain love intrigue, which it was not necessary I should explain.

The postmaster put on a look and a smile which were intended to express that he was perfectly acquainted with human nature, and winked at me two or three times in succession to confirm the impression that he was a man of great experience in the galettes of this world.

The letter was from Jenny. She had borne in mind, though I had not, that I had casually mentioned Knoxville as a place of my ultimate destination at the close of the season, and in the faint hope of intercepting my attention, had dictated a letter at that place. She informed me that Marando had returned the second day after my departure from Nashville, in a most despondent mood; at times raging and cursing up and down the house, and then casting himself down, and declaring himself a ruined man. On the following morning, however, he became more calm, and after a long consultation with his brother, informed her it was necessary that they should leave Nashville that very day. But this was a time, said Jenny in the letter, for me to claim my rights, for though I was well enough satisfied to leave a place where he was playing false to me, I determined to make him acknowledge the secret of his apprehensions. I refused to go, and then he confessed that his residence in the town had been discovered by those whom he had been endeavoring to elude, and during the night he told me how he had been met by the road side by an officer from New Orleans, who had followed him to this part of the country to collect a claim on the part of a mercantile house in Havana, on which he could be imprisoned. Jenny then went on in her letter to state, that she had first been inclined to suspect me to have been the robber, but having questioned Marando frequently about the New Orleans officer, and he persisting that he was a man over six feet high, she could not reconcile that description with my appearance. She therefore yielded to the nature of the emergency, and set out with him up the river, leaving the brother in possession of the house, to dispose of the furniture and other matters to the best advantage that circumstances would admit, and then to

Mr. Holmes was an attorney of Baltimore, for whom Hare in his last imprisonment in that city, in 1818, expressed a great regard. He extended to him a larger share of his confidence than to any person else.

follow on. She had left a letter for me, and said at the Nashville post office, which she hoped I had got, but did not inform me in it of the point of her destination, so that was at that time unknown to herself.

The letter, from which I gained these particulars, was from Richmond, Virginia, and was only about a month old when I received it. It informed me that the writer and her male companion had taken permanent residence in that city, and it invited me to come thither at once upon his receipt, promising that if I did, I should have a chance to make fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Here was a splendid temptation to fall upon good resolutions. I confess I was unable to withstand it. A woman's fondness is always supposed to be a man's weakness, and when this natural passion is mingled with the hope of gain, the combined result is human weakness in its most irresistible. I did not turn the letter over in my hand more than three or four times before I resolved to go, and I had the less difficulty to persuade myself to this conclusion from the fact that the road to Richmond would be nearly as good a route as any I could take to get to Pennsylvania. I therefore added up the letter and set out that day up the Holston river to Abingdon, Virginia.

At Abingdon I fell in with a drover of Franklin county, who was on his way home from Kentucky, where he had been on a trading excursion, and on a pretty profitable one, too, as I thought, from the display which he made of his money. The devilish infatuation of my previous course of life seized possession of me, and in despite of all my previous resolutions, and of the important prospects which I had at Richmond, I determined to rob him. With this view I kept in his company, but though I felt a secret repugnance to the act, and experienced a gloom of mind that I ought to have taken as a forewarning of my fate, I could not shake off the fascination which had seized me, but still kept on, like an ox going to the slaughter, as the Scripture says, or "a fool to the correction of the stocks."

The warning clung to me so well, that I had even followed the drover to within fifteen miles of the Court House in Franklin County, before I could make up my mind to carry out the purpose which I had performed with so much alacrity in many instances before, but stimulated by the blind confidence of a long career of wicked fortune, I suddenly resolved, and dashing up to his side, half mad with my own irresolution, I fiercely demanded of him his money or his life.

He hesitated for a moment, and then paid me over with trembling hands, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, which he declared was all he had. Without pausing to test his declarations by a search, or even to disarm him, I seized the money with eager haste, and turning my horse, struck in my spurs, and galloped away as if flying from the most sharp and inveterate pursuer. I turned my head but once in my flight, and then beheld the drover gazing after me as if undecided whether to give chase or no.

I plunged my spurs still deeper in my horse's side, and watched his strides with the intensest interest of apprehension. I cannot account for the extraordinary feelings which had seized possession of me, unless it was a warning from some mysterious and supernatural power, or a fore-runner of what was about to happen. I felt like a man under the influence of some hideous nightmare, and every time I urged my beast to speed, it seemed to me as if a crowd of fiends were whispering in my course, and about laying their detaining and avenging grasp upon my shoulder. I rode and rode, without [one moment's] disposition to hold up, and when the powers of my tired animal began to flag, I kept moving forward in my saddle, like a rover in a boat, in the hope that that would aid my motion. While proceeding in this way, a thing occurred, from the recollection of which I shrink, even in this dreadful hour.

The moon had risen during my flight, about nine o'clock, which was in the third hour of my race; she was an hour high, and, consequently, bright and full. I had been galloping through a long stretch of narrow road, the bordering trees of which shut out her beams and left the surface of the path in gloom. Suddenly I emerged into an open rise, and there, in her silvery light, stood, right across the road, a pure white horse—immovable as marble, and so white that it almost seemed to be radiating light. I was a little startled by the first glance at the apparition, but expecting it to give way, I pressed towards it. But it did not stir, but stood with its small graceful head stretched out, its tail slightly raised as if in a listening attitude, and its ears cocked sharply forward and strained towards the moon on which its gaze seemed to be unwaveringly fixed. When within almost six feet of it, my horse suddenly recoiled upon his haunches, and, opening his nostrils with a frightful

gave a short cry of terror and attempted to turn around. I trembled in my saddle as if struck with a sudden ague, but not daring to return to the gloom behind, I closed my eyes, bent my head, and driving my sharp heels deep into my horse's side, I plunged onward at the fearful object. My steed took but one plunge and then landed on its fore-feet, firmly resolved not to budge another inch. I opened my eyes and the apparition had disappeared. But an instant had elapsed and no trace of it was left. My most superstitious terrors were then confirmed, and I feared to go forward over the charmed space where the strange figure had stood. I recollected a roadside inn which I had passed a mile behind, and touching my rein, my horse turned swiftly round and obeyed the summons with a fleetness of foot that he had shown previous to his fatigue.

"I have been told that I was laboring under a state of mental hallucination that night, superinduced by a peculiar state of nervous agitation, and that these things were mere chimeras of a feverish brain; but I know better, for I subsequently experienced similar forewarnings and forebodings of misfortune which I will mention in their place."

"The vision was the cause of my arrest, for during the night a party of fifteen men, consisting of the drover's friends, surrounded the house and bore me off to Franklin Co. prison."

The above incident is in Hare's own language almost word for word. It was related by him within a few hours of his death, and, therefore, though extravagant in the extreme, it is interesting as an evidence of the strange vagaries which can gain a foothold in an otherwise substantial mind.

(To be Continued.)

General Criminal Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS.

June 21.

A BASE MOTHER.—James and Susanna McGiff, who were charged a few days ago by their mother with having committed a violent assault upon her, were yesterday set free, the charge being unfounded. It seems that their mother caused them to be arrested for the sole purpose of stealing some articles which belonged to James. We understand that she has left the city.

AN AMERICAN CHAMPION.—Mr. Nicholas O'Henry, made a complaint against a Quadroon slave, named Lucinda, residing in a house No. 84 on Esplanade street; charging her with soliciting indecently on several occasions, and with having disturbed the peace. A warrant was immediately issued for the amorous Lucinda.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Enos Christian, a member of the Louisiana Fusiliers, Company No. 2, was arrested by Lieut. Ferrar of the 1st Municipality police, in a house in Madison street. Christian is accused of having been the person who caused the death of Frederick Trager, a volunteer belonging to one of the Ohio regiments, in the Place d'Armes, on the night that the collation was given to the returned volunteers. Trager, it will be remembered, was engaged in a little altercation with some of the citizen soldiers then present, and received a stab in the abdomen from a bayonet, which caused his death a day or two afterward. Several persons were arrested and examined the day after the fracas took place, but the evidence against them failing to prove their guilt in the slightest degree, they were discharged. The circumstantial evidence against Christian is so strong, however, that Recorder Genois would not admit him to bail. He was sent to the parish prison, where he will remain until a day is fixed for his examination.

CONVICTION OF NEGRO BOY.—The trial of the Negro boy Bob, for the murder of his wife Esther, took place at Bayou Sara on the 26th inst. The evidence was conclusive—his own acknowledgment being substantiated by other witnesses. He was found guilty, and the sentence of the court was, that he should be hung by the neck until he was dead, on Friday next.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—The case of R. B. Shortridge, charged with shooting on Friday evening last, on Tchoupitoulas street, Mr. Ovid A. Taboney, was called up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. No person appearing to make a complaint, the Recorder dismissed the case, and Shortridge was discharged.

A NEW METHOD OF LEVYING MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—A man named Simon Symonds, alias Isaac Woodhull, charged with having attempted to pass a forged draft upon the Quartermaster's department, for the sum of \$1000, was arrested last evening by officers McClusky and Busby, and conveyed to prison by them under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hunt, Deputy Quartermaster of the U. S. A., now in this city. When searched, it was found that he had in his possession eight drafts of the same description, of the amount of \$1000 each. He was safely ensconced in the Second Municipality jail, and will be brought before Recorder Baldwin this morning.

AN ARTFUL DROVER.—James W. Atkinson, yesterday deposed before Recorder Genois that, on Tuesday evening last, while in the coffee-house at the corner of Ursuline and Front Levee streets, he was accosted by a man named Joseph Barnes. Barnes asked him to let him look at a doubloon, and he would tell him the value of it. This he did, and also drew another from his

pocket, which he placed in the hands of Barnes, who commenced weighing them on his fingers. Before Atkinson, however, had time to stop him, he darted off with the doubloons.

ST. LOUIS.

June 20.

TRIED TO DROWN HIS WIFE.—A man residing on Main street between Poplar and Cedar streets, attempted, last evening to drown his wife. He seized her and dragged her, with an infant in her arms, towards the river. Her cries drew people to her assistance, who saved her from the fangs of the inhuman villain. We wish they had just put him into the watery grave he intended for his wife.

INAUCTION OF THIEVES.—As our city is at the present time woefully infested with this class of bipeds, we deem it not out of place to say a word to those now among us, who are not supposed to be up to the "tricks" played off upon the unsuspecting honest traveler. The industrial corps have been long and eagerly looking forward to the return of the volunteers, expecting a rich harvest.

They are generally polite, affable, liberal, and even patriotic whenever the game requires it; particularly officious in giving information respecting the city—always ready to make themselves useful in matters pertaining to the genuineness of money—treat like gentlemen, until they have succeeded in ingratiating themselves into the good graces, and ultimately into the pocket of the unfortunate wight, destined to be plucked. We say again, be cautious.

RELEASE OF ADAMS, THE COUNTERFEITER.—We regret to announce that this fellow, who was arrested on Friday evening in Mr. Stout's lottery office, and "frisked" of \$715 of the new counterfeit "fives" in the La Fayette Bank of Cincinnati, has been suffered to escape through the timidity of our authorities.

Yesterday morning he was brought before the Recorder for examination. Mr. Stout testified that the bills were counterfeit, but admitted that so nearly were they executed, that any unpracticed person might be deceived by them. Even the highest, he said, had, until recently, been taking them, without, of course, being aware of the fraud. A genuine bill was here produced, and the resemblance between them and the counterfeit was so striking, that it was difficult to trace a distinction. Under these circumstances, presuming that Adams might have been imposed upon by the fraudulent, the Recorder dismissed the case, the marshal retaining possession of the base paper.

Adams' own story is, that he received the money from a man in Cincinnati, who owed him the amount; but on being asked the name of the person, could not recollect it. At this juncture, an ingenious "limb of the law," present, said, (inventing the name) "I thought you said it was Colton." "Ah, yes," said Adams, "that was it." A rather singular coincidence!

BOSTON.

July 9.

FEMALE SAILOR.—Julia Bickford was brought before the Police Court, yesterday, charged with being a common vagrant. It appeared that Julia had been trying a voyage or two at sea in male attire—and had been to Calcutta and back, without being discovered. Finding this sort of life too hard for her, she put on her proper apparel, but could get no employment. She appeared before the police court, and desired to be sent to the House of Correction.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Three men stopped a carriage in the woods, between North Chelmsford and the Factory, with the evident intention of committing a robbery. The carriage contained a gentleman and lady from Danvers. Mr. Hartshorn, of Lowell being behind the carriage, and hearing the lady scream, ran to the rescue when the rogues immediately took the words.

LEAVITT, THE BANK WATCHMAN.—Since the commitment of this rogue for violating his trust and plundering the institutions he was hired to protect, Constable Stratton has visited his house in Atkinson street, with a search warrant, and found appearances to be such as to convince that experienced officer of the necessity of a very thorough search. Some time since a trunk belonging to E. A. Boardman, containing \$190, which had been placed in Leavitt's care, was rifled of its contents; yesterday a \$100 bill which was in that trunk was found at the prisoner's house—as were also a \$100 and \$50 bill which were a part of \$250 stolen from the office of the Hon. Jonathan Chapman, in May. Mr. Stratton found a great number of trinkets, remnants, pencil cases, a general assortment of microscopes, &c., with a valuable opera glass, which he thought proper to take charge of. One of these, a heavy seal, was stolen from a drawer in the office of Mr. Samuel Hunt, several months since. It will be remembered that at the time when a reward was offered by the city government for the detection of incendiaries, Leavitt caused two boys to be arrested on a charge of having attempted to set fire to the Merchants' Bank building. One of these was acquitted, the other sent to the House of Reformation. The whole amount of money found in Leavitt's house, was \$503, and we learn that he is the owner of a house in the city, of 16 shares in the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and of four shares in the Concord Railroad—a large amount of property for a young man in his situation to accumulate.

WILCOX COUNTY, Ala.

June 24.

MURDERER TRAPPED.—The notorious negro slave Haywood, who so barbarously murdered Mr. W. B. Goodams of this county, last fall, has been trapped and captured at last. In the attempt to arrest him he shot Saml. Easley, who died from the wound the same evening, and burst a cap at James Chambers. This makes two men whose lives have been lost in attempts to arrest him, and another, Mr. Patten left by him for dead. He is now, thank heaven, safely lodged in jail.

WILLIAMS COUNTY, Ohio.

June 27.

MURDER AND HORRIBLE SCHEMES OF MURDER.—A most atrocious murder was committed near Bryan, in Williams County, Ohio, on Sunday the 20th ult., which reveals at the same time a project of regular assassination, more heinous than was ever before known to the criminal annals of this country.

A person by the name of Andrew Tyler, passing himself off as a "fortune teller," engaged one Heckorthorn to accompany him on his travels. He was to give him fifty cents a day and pay his expenses; Heckorthorn was to commence services by poisoning a child, the son of Mr. ——— of Jefferson township; they were then to leave the county for some time, until the excitement had died away, when Tyler was to return and get "something handsome" for telling where the child was. In pursuance of this arrangement, Heckorthorn prevailed upon the lad to accompany him to the woods; he then gave him some poisoned candy, which killed him; he then disposed of the body by thrusting it head foremost into an opening of a hollow tree, and covering it with rotten wood. The boy not returning, the parents became alarmed, and commenced a search, which proved fruitless until Wednesday, when Heckorthorn, who had been arrested the day before, on suspicion, confessed the crime, and revealed the circumstances above stated.

The physicians who made a post mortem examination, stated that the stomach and mouth showed signs of poison, but that it was evident, from the fact that a fracture in the skull was discovered, that the child, previous to death, had received a violent blow on the back of the head. Heckorthorn, Tyler, and one Levi Davis, have been arrested and committed to jail. In speaking of the excitement in relation to this transaction, the North Western says:

"The public had gathered by Wednesday to the number of five or six hundred, and the degree of excitement existing during the inquest and examination was most intense. It was with extreme difficulty that the crowd could be restrained from laying violent hands on the 'fortune teller,' and tearing him into pieces. Heckorthorn stated also, that he had disposed of several children in the same way."

ON LAKE ERIE.

SUPPOSED MURDER ON LAKE ERIE.—A circumstance occurred at Point Abino, Canada, in the early part of last week, which excited a good deal of remark and conjecture in that vicinity. It appears that Mr. Robert Alexander, a farmer, residing near Point Abino, left home on the 21st inst. in a boat for the purpose of making purchases in Buffalo. He was accompanied by two men, named Clark and Schwop. On Tuesday morning the boat was found at the landing place nearest Alexander's residence, but it was capsized, and several articles he had purchased, were found floating near it, but Alexander himself had disappeared, nor has he been found or heard of since. No doubt was entertained that he had met with an untimely death, and the local authorities immediately instituted inquiries, and are no doubt still pursuing them. We learn that all the three persons above mentioned were seen to leave Buffalo at sundown on Monday evening; the lake was calm; the distance they had to go was about seven miles, but they did not reach their landing place until midnight.

One of the two men mentioned as Alexander's companions, left the township as soon as inquiry began to be made, but returned on Saturday last. They have both been examined, and they state that he put them ashore some distance from his own landing place, and that when last they saw him he was rowing in that direction.

The spot where they landed, was inconvenient for one if not both of them, to which they say there was a good deal of quarrelling amongst them, and that they were determined to remain with Alexander as short a time as possible. It is proper to add, that no marks of violence were perceived about the boat.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 9.

ADULTERY, JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.—It will be recollected that we published an account some days ago of a desperate and bloody assault committed by a man named Isaac F. Bassford, at the house of Mrs. Nugent, 25 Market street, upon a person named Henry C. Dorsey, whom he found visiting his wife at a late hour, and during his absence. Dorsey was horribly and dangerously wounded, and Bassford was committed to await the result of his condition. Yesterday, however, Mr. Dorsey having recovered sufficiently to attend before a magistrate, a hearing was granted the case by alderman Mitchell, during which, the following circumstances were elicited:

It was proved that the defendant became acquainted with a woman, named Louisa Jenkins, of Louisville, Ky., at the time she was the mistress of Dorsey. At a subsequent period Bassford married her, and she accompanied him from place to place. On the evening of the 20th of June last, Bassford, Dorsey, and another young man, met at a refectory in Market street, nearly opposite to the house where Mrs. Bassford and her sister were boarding, and while taking supper, Bassford said he intended to leave the city, and exhibited the receipts of the payment of his passage. He intimated that he was going to desert the woman, and after some conversation of a most disgusting character in reference to his wife, he desired Dorsey to call upon the females and inform them of his intentions. On finishing the supper Dorsey went over to the boarding house, agreeably to Bassford's request, and proceeded into the parlor up stairs on the second floor, where he found the women. He sat there some twenty minutes, when he heard some one enter the room, and was about to rise from his seat in a high-backed arm-chair, but seeing Bassford enter the room, apparently smiling, he resumed it.

Basford immediately came up behind him, and with a heavy mace inflicted a number of blows rapidly upon his head. Dorsey recoiled, and then became insensible. From the fragments of a plaster of Paris figure about three feet high, which were strewn about the room, it was also inferred that he had demolished that also upon his head, particularly from the fact that the pieces of the ornament were covered with the blood of the injured man. When taken to the hospital, his condition was such that but little hopes were entertained by the physicians that he would ever recover.

From the facts it was apparent that jealousy was felt on the part of Basford, which may have resulted from a suspicion that a correspondence was kept up between Dorsey and his wife, together with the fact that Dorsey had been repeatedly in her company. Dorsey on the hearing, admitted that he had received about three hundred letters from Mrs. Basford, and further stated, that her letters were two to one of his. The contents of the letters were not permitted to be read, but from extracts referred to, it was evident that the intimacy between Dorsey and the female was improper, regarding the relation which existed between her and Basford.

Dorsey is even now not considered to be out of danger, although he appeared before the alderman. His head exhibited a frightful spectacle. There are three or four terrible gashes upon it—one of which is on the forehead, and is a wound of more than an inch in depth and of corresponding length. It was a sickening sight to look upon after the removal of the plasters which had been applied at the hospital.

During the hearing, Alderman Mitchell took his deposition, to be used, should he become insensible or die from his injuries—which, from present appearances, does not appear to be an impossible event.

Basford was held to bail in the sum of \$2000 to answer at the present term of the court.

DETROIT.

June 30.

COUNTERFEITER TURNED UP.—We noticed day before yesterday that a man named Barker had been arrested with several hundred dollars in counterfeit money of various banks in his possession, and yet was released by the officer who apprehended him. Since then officer McMichael has returned from Sandusky, where he succeeded in securing the desperado John Lee, who robbed Mr. Stewart, of Oakland County, New York, of drafts to a large amount. While in the custody of officer McMichael, Lee confessed his guilt and implicated Barker, the very fellow who was released as we have before mentioned, as his accomplice in the robbery. In excuse for this release of Barker we are told, that the officer who turned him up acted under the advice of the prosecuting attorney and other counsel. Though large amounts of spurious bills were found upon him, there was no evidence that he attempted to pass any. Fortunately, however, we learn that he has been arrested on the information of Lee, and no evil will result from the operation.

INDIAN COUNTRY.

May.

Some time in May last, two families of the Winnebagoes, consisting of ten or eleven persons—men, women, and children—were murdered and scalped by a party of the Sioux, with which tribe they were on very friendly terms. The party returned to the vicinity of Fort Snelling, where, in a diabolical dance their nefarious trophies were exhibited. This atrocious outrage greatly exasperated the Winnebagoes, who prepared to avenge the murderous deed; but, at the latest accounts, at the instigation of the Indian agent, the Sioux had consented to go and meet the Winnebagoes in Council, and it is supposed that all difficulties between the tribes will be amicably settled. A murder of one of the Sioux, last fall, which is charged to the Winnebagoes, is said to have led to the massacre of these two families.

KENIA, Ohio.

June 30th.

A BRUTE BEAST.—A most brutal assault with intent to ravish was committed in Kenia, on last Friday evening, and much excitement existed against the guilty party. A man named Seely committed an insane and brutal assault upon the person of a little girl about eight years old. Seely is a shoemaker. In the window of his shop he kept a number of pictures, which served to attract the attention of children on their way to and from school. On the evening above named, the child stopped at the window to look at the pictures, and was induced by Seely to enter the shop, when the door was closed and he proceeded in his design. The alarm was given by some other children who were near by at the time, and who suspected the character of the scoundrel from something which had fallen from him before.

Seely is between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a wife and several children. He was examined before Esquire Nesbitt on Tuesday, (he being unable, in consequence of a severe flogging which he received from one of the brothers of the girl, to go before a magistrate sooner,) and was held to bail in the sum of \$800, in default of which he was committed. Nothing, perhaps, says the paper we quote, but his being lodged in jail on Friday evening saved him from the most summary punishment. The indignation against him was very great and still continues.

CINCINNATI.

June 30.

A HEART-RENDING CASE.—A woman has been for several weeks past, seen walking along Water street, between Broadway and Ludlow, often continuing there until late at night. Upon the approach of a steamer, she would go down to the shore, and watch the passengers as they landed, manifesting the utmost anxiety. People became curious to know her object, and finally enquiry was made by watchman Butler. She had, in the "old country," saved out of her own earnings some \$1500, and with this amount,

came in company with her husband to the United States. In New York, her husband upon pretext of a southern speculation, borrowed \$1000 of the money, and sent his wife on to Cincinnati with a promise to meet her here, after having performed his business in the south. The poor woman's condition here among strangers, was lonely, and she shunned society—her heart being fixed on a single object—her husband. Weeks and months passed away, and he did not return. From early dawn to the light hours of evening, she has watched at the shore as above stated, and she has at last become a wreck in mind and body. Her reason has been dethroned—overwhelmed by one thought and desire.

BLOODY RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS, (Md.)—A disgraceful and bloody riot occurred at Annapolis on the 4th of July. It grew, as near as we can learn, out of the following train of circumstances:—

The Eagle Artillery and Columbia Riflemen, of Baltimore, chartered a steamboat for an excursion. Nearly a thousand persons, including several hundred women and children, were on board. On arriving at Annapolis they were well received by the citizens. On departing, a person on board the steamboat threw a lemon peel at a colored man on the wharf, the latter threw a brick back, which struck a lady on board the steamboat. A gentleman on board seized a rifle and discharged it at the black man and shot him in the leg. A grand row immediately commenced. The captain of the boat cut loose and endeavored to run out into the stream, but unfortunately he had not proceeded many yards when his boat ran aground. The passengers having placed the ladies out of harm's way, now rushed to the deck, and commenced returning, with great vigor, the bricks and missiles which had been thrown on board from the wharf. The Baltimore Sun says:—

Captain M'Alister, of the riflemen, promptly ordered his men to seize their rifles, and retire from the deck, but a number of them were forcibly taken possession of by the enraged passengers, and a brisk firing commenced on the crowd that was collected on the shore. The bar was also broken into by some of the passengers, and a large number of empty and full porter bottles seized and used as missiles of the battle.

After being aground about twenty-five minutes the boat got off, some of her passengers having been left at Annapolis, among whom was Captain Kane of the Eagle Artillery.

The boat moved off about 5 o'clock, and it was hoped all was over, but on breasting the wharf of the Navy School, a number of persons were observed loading a cannon, which they pointed at the boat and fired; but it is probable, from the excited state of those who fired it, that the muzzle was filled with bricks and stones. However, nothing from the cannon reached the boat.

Just as they were preparing to fire, Col. Kane was observed rushing towards the wharf, and at the moment the match was applied, threw himself on the cannon, in time to prevent the firing. Judge Brewer spiked the gun.

A young man named Edward Burrell, clerk in Mr. Franklin's store, received a ball above the hip, which was still in his body, and it was feared would prove fatal.

Mr. Brady was shot through both thighs, and is dangerously if not fatally wounded. A gentleman named Lockerman, was also shot in the leg. Mr. McNeil, also a citizen of Annapolis, received a ball in his leg; and a man named Hall had two of his toes shot off. It is said that some thirty or forty guns, fully charged with powder and ball, were fired from the boat at the party on the wharf.

A man named Wm. Smith, carpenter, on the point, was struck on the head with a brick or stone, and much injured. Several of the ladies received slight injuries, and the wonder is that they escaped so well. Murray, the leader of the band on board, was wounded in the head.

The Mayor of Annapolis and Judge Brewer have arrived in Baltimore to investigate this disgraceful affair.

Foreign Criminal Intelligence

BAIL COURT.—LONDON.

June 4.

ATROCIOUS LIBEL ON MISS ELIZA COOK, THE PEOPLE'S POETESS.—On Friday, June 4th, Mr. Martin, of council for the Queen, said he had been instructed to apply to his lordship, on behalf of Miss Eliza Cook, for a rule, calling upon Thomas Wharton Smirren, the printer and publisher of a paper bearing the title of the *Daily Advertiser*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication of a gross and malicious libel, reflecting upon the conduct of the lady on whose behalf he made the present application. Miss Cook was a young lady of about 25 years of age, and of considerable poetical genius. She had written a number of poetical pieces, and had published to a great extent, and her effusions had been much admired by those who were in the habit of reading poetry. The matter to which he was calling the attention of the Court, was, to Miss Cook, of the most serious nature, as she was charged with one of the most horrible crimes that could be perpetrated. In the copy of the paper published on the 29th of May, there appeared a paragraph, which stated that she had given birth to a child, and that she had murdered her own child. Mr. Justice Wightman—"Murdered her own child?" Mr. Martin replied that the statement in the paragraph was to that effect; but there was not the slightest ground for the charge. He had a number of affidavits, which stated that Miss Cook was a person whose character was wholly free from reproach, and that she had never been suspected of any impropriety of conduct whatever. Of course the publication of such a charge had caused Miss Cook and her friends much anxiety. It was in the following words:—

"ELIZA COOK.—Considerable anxiety has been excited on the part of the public, who do not read the poetical contributions of the *Dispatch*, to know what really can have induced its pro-

prietors to present their subscribers with a portrait of a woman who has murdered her own child. Such a libel amongst the masses—a murderess is a heroine, and a poetess unknown."

He was at a loss to divine the object which the publication of such a statement was intended to answer. He had the affidavits of all of Miss Cook's friends, who, on hearing the charge, immediately came forward, and gave the most explicit denial to it; but he would not trouble his lordship by reading them, as it would be sufficient for him to state that they concurred in saying that there was, really, not the slightest ground to suspect that Miss Cook, at any period of her life, had been guilty of any thing which could entitle any one to cast an imputation upon her private character; and that, therefore, both she and her friends were most anxious that the most public and most distinct denial should be at once given to so foul a charge. He understood, however, that his lordship, after granting the rule, would hear no more of the matter, as the paper complained of, on Thursday published a statement, denying, in the most positive terms, that there was any truth in the accusation which it had put forward, and to-day, he believed, some communication had taken place, which would, no doubt, tend to the same result; so that any future proceedings would, in all probability, be obviated.—Mr. Justice Wightman, "You may take a rule."

The affidavit of Miss Cook—after describing her abode, that she had contributed a great number of original poems to the *Dispatch*, and that its proprietors were about to present their subscribers with a portrait of her—concluded thus:—"And this deponent further saith that she is a spinster; that she never had or gave birth to a child; and that, on the contrary, she is a spinster of strict honour and perfect chastity; and she further saith that she has never murdered, or been concerned, or charged to have been concerned in the murder or death of any child whatever."

The following is the retraction to which the learned Counsel referred:—

"THE *DISPATCH* AND ELIZA COOK.—It is with great regret that we find that a paragraph, meant more as an appeal against the taste of the English people than an attack upon Miss Eliza Cook, has been interpreted into an aspersion upon that lady's character. The fact that one Eliza Cooke, or Cook, had recently been executed for murder, and that we had heard the question asked by a friend, who was not over well read in modern poetry—what could have induced the *Dispatch* to give such a portrait!—led to the publication of the paragraph; and, if a libel, we considered it rather as a libel upon the taste which was better read in the criminal reports of the journal than in its poetical columns, to which a pointed allusion was made. We can only say, in addition, that Miss Eliza Cook has no warmer admirers of her genius than ourselves; and that it is with unfeigned regret we find that a possibility for such a construction being put upon our paragraph did exist. It certainly was unintentional upon our part. With regard to any action for libel with which the *Dispatch* threatens us, we have only the option of being at their service when and where they will. If any moral damage has been done, we have made moral reparation to the extent of our power, and so the matter must rest."

NOTE TO THE ABOVE REPORT BY THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH.—With respect to the statement made by Mr. Martin as to the defendant having contradicted the abominable imputation contained in the libel, and that he thought it probable the Court would not hear any more on the subject, we are authorized in stating that no solicitation for forbearance, nor overture of compromise, will be listened to by Miss Cook and her friends. The calumny is of too atrocious and malicious a character to be overlooked by any apology or contradiction that may be offered by the libeller.

May 31.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—An occurrence of a most appalling character, by which six persons have been prematurely hurried into eternity, and the lives of three others greatly jeopardized, took place in the village of Kensal New Town, on the afternoon of Sunday last. The following particulars were obtained from an authentic source, and may therefore be relied upon as being perfectly free from exaggeration:—

It appears that a man named Thomas Hickman, occupied, with his wife and six children, a small cottage adjacent to the cemetery, at Kensal-green. On Sunday morning last, Caroline Bonerny, a sister of Mrs. Hickman, called to spend the day with her relatives, and during the morning was asked by her sister to prepare a rhubarb pudding for dinner. It appears that after the crust was mixed, and all the flour exhausted, the substance was too thin, and on going to an adjoining cupboard, she found in a paper bag what she imagined to be flour. This she added to the former mixture, and sent it to the bakehouse. At dinner, the family, including Caroline Bonerny, partook heartily of the pudding. Shortly after, very alarming symptoms were perceptible in the whole of the children. They were first seized with violent sickness, accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat and stomach. While Mr. and Mrs. Hickman were attending upon their offspring, they were, together with Caroline Bonerny, attacked in a similar manner, and they then, for the first time, imagined that the fruit in the pudding had caused the symptoms, and assistance was called in. Mr. Abercrombie, a surgeon, was promptly in attendance, and seeing the state the parties were in, was positive that some violent poison was acting upon their constitutions; and from the metallic taste they described as having in their throats, he felt convinced that they had partaken of arsenic. He made known his suspicions to the sufferers, when Mrs. Hickman's sister exclaimed, "It must be that white composition which I found in a bag in the cupboard, and which I mixed with the pudding." Hickman, on hearing that, exclaimed, "my good God, why that is the white arsenic I have had in the house so many years." Mr. Abercrombie im-

mediately on hearing this, administered the usual antidotes, but without any beneficial result, and at six o'clock James Hickman, a youth only nine years of age, died from the effects of the poison. In the course of the next day and a half afterwards, another of the children, named John, three years of age, also expired. A third child, aged 18 months, named Henry, next died. Mary Ann, aged four years and a half, also died at half past ten, and at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, the fifth child, named Harriett Elizabeth, aged six years, expired. Mr. Abercrombie continued in attendance throughout the whole of Sunday night and Monday morning, but, in spite of his efforts, the father of the above unfortunate children died at half past 12 o'clock. He was only 34 years of age, and, up to the time of his death, exhibited the greatest anxiety for the fate of his wife and offspring. The statement made by him previous to death, and which was confirmed by his wife, was, that a quantity of arsenic had been kept in a bottle, but some time since, by mistake, the bottle was knocked down and broken, and the contents were afterwards placed in an old flour bag and deposited in one corner of the cupboard, where it remained until removed by his eldest-in-law.

The funeral of the five children and their father took place on Friday morning. From an early hour, a considerable number of persons assembled in front of the cottage to witness the mournful scene. The six bodies, which had been placed in separate coffins, were deposited in a one-horse hearse, and conveyed to the burial ground of Chelsea New Church. The unfortunate Caroline Bonerny, nearly broken down with grief, accompanied the remains to the grave. The service having been read in a very impressive manner, by the Rev. Mr. Ridge, the whole of the coffins were placed in one grave.

CRIME IN LONDON.—Some estimate may be formed of the morals of the inhabitants of London, or at least an idea of the absence of morals in the great metropolis, as well as of the prevalence of wretchedness, from a perusal of the following statistics:

Common thieves,	30,000
Common gamblers,	10,000
Children learning crime,	10,000
Depots of stolen goods,	4,000
Immates of workhouses,	50,000
Receiving out-door relief,	80,000
Houseless, nightly,	1000 to 2000
Without religious instruction,	100,000
Vagrants and criminals unclassified,	40,000

HORRIBLE SUSPICION.—The corpse of a young lady of irreproachable character, who left a neighbor's for her father's house, was found in the canal, near Whitehall, N. Y., bearing marks of violence. She probably fell into the hands of wretches, who, after violating her person, put an end to her existence to hide their guilt.

Police Items.

A VILLAIN.—Seduction and Assault.—A very pretty girl named Sarah Jane Morrison, was arrested by officers Woolridge and Norris, and brought before Justice Osborne, charged with having on the 20th of June last stolen \$100 from a man named George H. Knox, at his room 21 West street. When brought before the judge she denied the charge, and stated that she became acquainted with Knox about four years since, at the house of her mother on Staten Island, that about two years since, Knox, under pretence of marriage, succeeded in seducing her—that after some time, he left her, and she did not see him for some time. She then went on the town, and about eight months ago again met Knox, who persuaded her to go and live with him. He promised her marriage, she also stated that the money which she inherited by stealing was given to her by Knox, before whom she told the whole story. Knox admitted the facts, and after a severe lecture from Justice Osborne upon his brutal conduct, he was ordered to find bail for his appearance to testify. The girl was committed to prison, and the wretch who was the author of her ruin and disgrace suffered to depart.

DISHONEST CLERK.—A clerk in the employ of Mr. Frederick Stetson, on the corner of Christopher and Washington streets, was arrested by officer Clark of the 6th ward, on a charge of embezzling from his employer, at various times, sums of money; on searching his person upon his arrest, \$4 was found in silver which had been previously marked by Mr. Stetson; and on searching the trunk of the accused it was ascertained and acknowledged by the prisoner himself, that he had been in the habit of altering bank bills from \$1 bills to \$5's, and had passed several in that way. Justice Merritt locked him up for trial.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—A man by the name of John Moriarty, keeping store at 173 Chatham street, was arrested yesterday by a policeman of the 4th ward, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with having defrauded a sailor by the name of George Irwin, residing at 68 Oliver street, of \$10, under the following circumstances. It seems the sailor went into the store and purchased some clothing, amounting to \$2, in payment of which he handed Moriarty a \$10 bill, which bill Moriarty is charged with having placed in his drawer, and declared to the sailor that he only gave him a \$1 bill. Upon this statement of facts being laid before Justice Osborne, the above warrant was issued, and Mr. Moriarty held to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge.

ROBBED ON THE FIVE POINTS.—A man by the name of John O'Neil, a resident of Lee, Massachusetts, while making a tour of the Five Points, Saturday afternoon, was robbed of a pocket book containing \$100 in bank bills. He was visiting one of the ram-cakes in that vicinity.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A man calling himself Wm. Davis, was detected, on Friday evening, in the Museum, "soundings" the pocket of Mr. Hiram B. Tilden, of Philadelphia, now staying at the Astor House, when at last Mr. Tilden, thinking the light fingered gentleman had gone far enough, caught him finally with his hand in his pocket, in the act of drawing a pocket-book containing nearly \$100 in money, and valuable papers. He was at once taken into custody, and conveyed to the 6th ward station house. This man, we understand, has been for some time past picking pockets around on the sly in omnibuses, and other places, and heretofore was unknown to the police. His ostensible business was that of a carman or emigrant runner, which made an excellent "stall" to cover his thieving profession.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—A man called Hugh McCann was arrested on a charge of violently assaulting Policeman Crumie, of the 1st ward, and attempting to stab him with a large hunting knife. Justice Osborne locked him up for trial.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909

PENNSYLVANIA GAMBLING ACT.—The first arrest under this act was made in Philadelphia on Friday last, on the person of a colored man named Adam Willet, who was charged with maintaining a gambling house in Mayland street. The above is just the way in which we expected that this pompous and portentous act would commence its operations, and we never expect to see it rise in dignity of exercise during its existence, except in the way of a daily and casual depredation by some of the old police upon the respectable fare banks which have for years been secretly patronized by them, and by the other city authorities.

We have no fault to find with the object of the act, but have serious objections to its form, its stipulations, and its letter. It bears throughout a vindictive and malignant spirit, and its penalties are disproportionate in their severity to the offences which they seek to restrain. Punishments to be just, must be commensurate only to the moral turpitude of the sins which they aim to govern. We have no right to blow off a man's head with a cannon for smoking a cigar contrary to statute, nor to take from him the dearest franchise of a freeman for betting a glass of beer on the result of an election. Neither have we a right, for the suppression of a particular mischief, which has excited an undue portion of our ire, to trample down considerations of far weightier moment, or to suppress the greatest safeguards of the State to be successful in a pique. The gambling act of Pennsylvania embraces the measure of this condemnation to the fullest extent. It subjects a thoughtless person, who may casually invite an acquaintance to accompany him during an evening's play, to damages for all which that friend may lose through such solicitation, and also to ignominious imprisonment, and it authorizes the minions of the police to enter at will and without ceremony, by day or by night, even to the breaking of doors, the house of any citizen whom they may suspect or pretend to suspect of being concerned in gaming operations. To say that this is an invasion of the great principle of liberty, which recognizes a man's house as his castle, is not enough. In a country like this, and in an age like the present, it is an infamous and unbearable attempt at oppression and trampling down of a right so sacred, that it would justify any measure of resistance; it would lead to the establishment of that odious system of "domiciliary visits" which was one of the main causes of the French Revolution, and which stands prominent among the wrongs for the redress of which the population of Portugal are now in arms against the Queen and her infernal ministry.

Pennsylvania, if not on the score of justice, at least on that of policy, should have taken these warnings to her counsel, and not have risked the contempt or the resistance of her communities, to engage in a vain crusade against what is at the most merely a constructive crime. To gratify the wishes of a few headlong reformers of questionable motives, she has made a decree which cannot be enforced, and which will lead to extortions, perjuries, conspiracies, oppressions, and abuses of the most flagrant character. The miserable negro, with his penny sweat-board, in a remote portion of the city, will be the only victim that will grace the public records, or wet the maw of justice, while the sleek gambler in his magnificent saloon in fashionable thoroughfares, will defy the statute by paying a secret tribute of hush money to the hounds of power.

The act could not be enforced in this State in a dozen instances, and we do not believe that it can in Pennsylvania. We believe, moreover, that the Legislature of the latter State will, at the very next session, repeal or modify a law which it would be unrighteous as well as dangerous to attempt to enforce.

The scope of all laws against gaming should be confined to civil remedies for the recovery of money lost—except when fraud is exercised by the winner. This makes his operations criminal and should subject him to the punishment of crime. While men are allowed to wager by insurance, to gamble in stocks, and to speculate in flour, it is not consistent for the law to restrain them from any contingent investment, the operations of which is open to public scrutiny.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—George Murphy, one of the gang that participated in the murder of Jacob Anderson, a colored man, several months since on the wharf, Phila., on Monday last was arrested. He was found secreted in the chimney of the house of his mother in South-wark. Three of his accomplices were arrested some time since.

PENAL COLONIES.—TRANSPORTATION A PANACEA FOR CRIME.—We have several times expressed our conviction of the humanity and even necessity of adopting a system of Penal Colonization, somewhat similar to that of the English Government, as the only remedy for the evils attendant on our state Prisons and Penitentiaries, and recent reflection has more than ever fully convinced us of the philanthropy and feasibility of the project. There are many fatal defects in all the plans here in operation for the punishment of crime, and the reformation of the offender; defects, too, which can be remedied in no other way than by removing the convict—not from all society—not from the converse and companionship of his fellow man—not from the blessed light of day to the silence and despair of a solitary cell, where all the aspirations of his intellectual nature being crushed down, the animal instinct alone reigns supreme, and he grovels lower than the brute in the destroying influence of self-pollution, until the Prison Fiend adds his emaciated and shrunken form to the countless hecatomb of victims who have gone before from the same causes; but by removing him far away from the scenes of his criminality, and its consequent shame and degradation, and placing him upon some spot on God's earth, where the community will be secure from his vicious propensities and example, and he himself enabled, perchance, yet to become a useful citizen of the world.

In a recent debate [on this subject in the British Parliament, the sentiments expressed by Sir J. Graham, are so much in accordance with our own views, that we cannot forbear making an extract. Said the gentleman:

"In every system of punishment, the reformation of the convict was or should be an object of great importance. But after all, it was only a secondary object, the primary one being the deterring from crime and the setting of an example. This being so, it rested upon the government to show that their proposed plan was the best adapted for securing both those objects in their order. He undertook to say that the separate system, as tried in the Perth Penitentiary, had been tested, found wanting, and condemned. Separate confinement, ending in a system of forced labor, as for some time tried at Millbank, had also been tested and condemned. It was of the last importance to get rid of the criminal, the impossibility of doing which was found to be a great drawback to the penal system of the United States. The evils of throwing the convicts back upon society had been experienced, therefore, take advantage of the opportunity of removing them, which the possession of colonies in another hemisphere afforded them. There the offenders might undergo a reformatory discipline, at the expiration of which they might adopt a new course of life, in a society where there might be a demand for their labour. He was inclined to believe, that, if the two systems of separate confinement and reformatory discipline must be combined, they should, as was suggested by Lord Mahon, be reversed in their order, so as to take their confinement last. None of the evils, however, of the system of transportation were incapable of being redressed. He regarded a reformatory discipline, combined with transportation, as the best system of secondary punishment that could be devised. So far, therefore, he was at once with the Government, only differing from them on a mere question of place. Where should the reformatory discipline be inflicted? It was not safe to inflict it at home as a general rule. Its infliction should take place in the penal colonies, under strict rules and regulations, which able and diligent governors would enforce. There was nothing which could be done in this respect at home, which could not be equally well or better done in the colonies.

These are the words of a philanthropist, and combine a philosophical survey of the springs which govern human action, with convictions, the result of much experience.

There is, indeed, no obstacle whatever in the way of adopting a similar system in regard to our own criminals. The vast Pacific is dotted with a thousand locations where the scheme of transportation might be successfully carried out, and if we are not mistaken there are several islands off the coast of Oregon or California, where this humane and necessary reform might be commenced. The plan is, at least, worthy of careful consideration, and we trust that our Prison Discipline Association will give the subject a careful investigation, with a view of permanently removing from the bosom of this vast republic, the mass of crime, and its attendant miseries, with which she is at present contaminated.

If transportation for many of the higher grade of offences were substituted for imprisonment here, and the penalty made unerring, a double benefit would ensue. Society would be relieved from the curse it constantly endures, of hordes of discharged criminals, who, emerging from our State Prisons, ten times more the children of hell than when they entered, prowl around our towns and cities, ever ripe for a fresh demonstration, while the convicts themselves, in their remote home, would, under a stringent police, in all probability, rise superior to their degraded destiny, and, in that far land, become, in

many instances, aids to the spread of civilization and good morals.

[The experiment has been tried—it has succeeded—if it will succeed again I shall not avail ourselves of its blessings!]

STILL A MYSTERY.—Our readers will recollect an account published by us a few weeks ago of the finding of the body of a female in the woods near Camden, in a state of advanced decomposition, but bearing marks upon her skull and frame which proved she had been the victim of a murderer's hand. Since then the greatest efforts have been made to unravel the mystery and ferret out the perpetrator. The mystery will probably never be unravelled, unless some fortuitous circumstance should occur, in which the hand of Providence will plainly indicate the perpetrators of this fearful crime.

Since our last report of the developments of this case, the woods in which the body was found, have been minutely examined in every part, with the following results. Hidden beneath some undergrowth, were discovered the remains of a shirt, on the bosom and shoulders of which were detected the traces of blood, though the insects had nearly obliterated the marks and nearly destroyed the mauls. This shirt is supposed to have belonged to the murderer.

Another fact was brought to light, which goes to show that it was intended to bury the mutilated remains of the unfortunate victim. A hole about six feet long and two deep, was discovered partially filled with leaves, which it is supposed was intended as the commencement of her grave, but the soil being composed of hard gravel, the labor, without the proper tools, was, perhaps, too much for them, and the attempt was abandoned, concluding that the natural solitude of the locality would screen the remains from discovery, until decomposition had proceeded far enough to defy identification.

The Governor of N. Jersey has offered a large reward to stimulate investigation in the above matter.

ADAMS THE HIGHWAYMAN.—The above-named remarkable felon, of whom we gave a likeness and a biographical account, at the time of his escape from the Massachusetts State Prison, about ten months since, again succeeded in breaking from his cell from the same establishment, and in eluding the vigilance of his keepers a few nights ago.

On the former occasion, Adams had two accomplices in his escape, with one of whom he travelled to this city, and by him was here betrayed into the hands of the police, and sent back to undergo an additional penalty of three years upon his unexpired term of seven, for breaking prison. In the recent attempt he had but one accomplice, with whom, by some means yet unexplained, he succeeded in breaking the fastenings of the cells.

The absence of the two convicts on the following morning, excited the utmost consternation among the keepers, who were responsible for their safety. The building was searched up and down, every nook and corner pried into, and squads dispatched, in addition to the police, to search town and country round. All, however, was without success; a period of thirty-six hours not having rewarded the searchers with any trace, and the double guard set around the prison walls not having been encouraged by the appearance of any figure on the walls.

The authorities of the prison began to despair the success of further efforts, but there was a secret agent working for them, on whose favorable agency they did not count. This agent was hunger. The two convicts had taken refuge in a chimney, the transverse bars in which had forbidden their passage within the time required for the escape. The prison once alarmed their undetected egress was almost beyond hope; yet hoping against hope, the wretched men had patiently endured the punishment of their condition and the pangs of hunger. Perceiving at last, however, that their chances were decreasing in proportion to their growing weakness, they came forward and surrendered.

If we are not mistaken in his character, this will not be the last attempt of Adams to escape, but if all his future efforts are condemned to the same frustrations as the two last, he will earn his sentence ultimately that will last his life.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Lyman Mower, a captain of one of the companies of Illinois volunteers just returned from Mexico, was arrested on Thursday, the 24th of June, in New Orleans. He is charged with the murder of Alonzo Whipple, in Natchez, in 1844, at which time he fled, and a reward of \$300 was offered for his arrest. He confessed that he gave the blow that caused the man's death, but alleges it was done in self-defence, the deceased having attacked his house. He was taken up to Natchez, under charge of Officer McConnell.

OLD WILKINSON, THE TEXAN POISONER.—This atrocious old miscreant, who, by the last accounts published by us, was hotly pursued by a number of infuriated citizens, has, we are gratified to learn, been overtaken and summarily disposed of.

He was fairly run down, and when seized was rushed to a tree by his excited pursuers, and hung up by the neck without a moment's pause or one single thought of mercy. The lifeless body of the wretch was then cut down and borne ignominiously back, to be submitted to the execrations and contemptuous treatment of the neighborhood where he had committed his inhuman crime.

STRANGER DISAPPEARANCE.—A young man named William Yost, of Allentown, Pa., disappeared very strangely from Philadelphia on the 7th of June, and has not since been heard of.—He had in his pocket the sum of \$500, and he carried on his person a fine gold watch. The prevailing opinion in Philadelphia, and among his friends in Allentown, is that he has been murdered for his money. Yost is a prominent member of the Lehigh Division of the Sons of Temperance, but this, as we have seen in the case of Gough, does not preclude the possibility of his having temporarily disappeared in another way.

SUPPOSED MAIL ROBBERY.—On the 13th of April last, letters were put in the Post Office at Detroit, directed to George Naime Ronald, Little Greene Lake, Marquette Co., W. T., containing one hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-four cents. Not having reached their destination, fears are entertained of foul play. The description of the bills are as follows:—

Fourteen ten dollar bills, on the Gore Bank of Canada, to wit: No. 1131 letter B—6332 letter B—9169 letter B—9914 letter B—6508 letter A—7797 letter A—1755 letter A—1879 letter A—11345 letter A—10310 letter A—13890 letter A—4414 letter A—6462 letter A—1899 letter A, all tens, and a \$3 bill letter A, No. 14759—and two shillings sterling. Should the money be in circulation, any one giving information leading to the detection of the thief and recovery of the money, will be liberally rewarded. Information may be sent to W. G. Wheaton, Tichorah, Marquette county, W. T.

Millwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit papers in particular, and papers in general are respectfully requested to copy.—*Fond du Lac Whig.*

DISCHARGED PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEITERS.—The case of old Ben Pratt and Julia Wade, implicated with Mrs. Jack Cherry and Dr. Lungrun, for being engaged in extensive counterfeiting operations, (as detailed by a correspondent in our last week's paper) came on last Friday in the Court of Sessions. As was intimated by our correspondent, matters had been so arranged by the secret manoeuvring of the old police, that the farce resulted in an acquittal, and Big Ben and the experienced Mrs. Wade were acquitted for want of evidence.

This is the old method of letting up all such rogues as are continually profitable to the police through the frequency of their depredations, and who are always ready to pay a round fee for the sequestration of testimony. We are not certain that such has been the operation in the present case, but we have reasons to suspect it; there was positive testimony in existence in the premises which was not introduced.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.—There is something of a mystery just now exercising the good people of Cincinnati. It appears that in February last General Henry Banty left his home in that city, and no intelligence of his whereabouts has since reached there, nor his friends in Maryland, till week before last, when an announcement of his death, somewhere, on a pleasure trip, was handed in at the office of the Commercial, Cincinnati, by a stranger, and published by that paper.—Who caused the publication is not known to his friends at Cincinnati; and though his death is not doubted by them, they believe the published notice to be fraudulent. He was a gentleman of wealth, and took with him some \$14,000.—There is a suspicion of foul play in the premises.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY A DRUNKARD.—An Irish laborer, named McLaughlin, residing in Boston, murdered his wife on Saturday morning last, while under the effect of rum. It has appeared from the investigation, that McLaughlin and the deceased were both drunk together, during which state a quarrel arose, which resulted in his striking her violently and throwing her headlong down stairs. She died in a few hours after receiving the injuries, and the wretched inebriate was himself the first to announce her death on the following morning. He was immediately arrested and committed to prison to await the drunkard's and the murderer's doom.

BRUTE BEAST.—INTERNAL BRUTALITY.—An affray, attended with the most brutal and disgusting results, occurred in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night last, between two men named Wm. Rushworth and Patrick McGuire. The parties had fallen into a quarrel in a public house in Decatur street, and a regular fight ensued between them, during which Rushworth got M'Guire down, and throttled him until his tongue protruded from his mouth, and then bit it off. The physicians fear death will ensue from mortification or lock-jaw, and in case of recovery he will be deprived of the power of articulation. This Rushworth is the same individual that was tried for having in his possession one of the \$1000 bills stolen from the Long Island Bank, about 3 years ago. He is concerned with the celebrated thieves' gang, the gang of Old Duke, alias Whitehouse, Williams, alias Slappe, and George Howell, now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. It is not more than two years ago that he came near killing the notorious George Slappe, in an oyster cellar in the same city. He defies the police, having money.

FOREIGN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.—Under this heading, in another portion of this day's paper, will be found a full and complete report of the proceedings in a case of libel, brought by the celebrated poetess, Miss Eliza Cook, against the London Daily Advertiser. The charges made against this gifted and amiable young lady, were of the most wanton, flagrant, and atrocious nature, but it will afford a profound gratification to every American reader, to learn that they are not only entirely devoid of truth, but that the infamous contriver of the wrong will meet with a severe and deserved punishment.

There will also be found, under the same heading, an account of the most extraordinary and heart-rending case of wholesale poisoning that has for a long time fallen within our notice, it furnishes a lesson to mothers, house-keepers, and all females who have charge of families, which should be carefully borne in mind.

WARNING FROM A MURDERER.—EARLY HOURS.—A man by the name of Turney who was lately hanged for murder in Toronto. Among other things said on the scaffold we find the following:

"I alone murdered McPhillips. I hope that God will forgive me for that deed, and I hope that God will forgive me for accusing Biggins, for my false accusation might have brought him here. I am guilty of many other things, which I have confessed, and I suppose that will be published for the satisfaction of the public. I am now going to die, and I beseech God to forgive me. The first thing I stole was from my mother; the next was a shilling from my friends. I stole many things from my relations that were not missed, and thus commenced my crime that has brought me to the gallows. I hope all here assembled will take warning by my fate, and behave well to their parents and friends. Lord have mercy on my soul: and may God protect my wife and my children, and may they at last rise to everlasting happiness. I have nothing more to say."

A VERDICT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—William P. Howell, the mate of the Brig Catharine, a few days ago, in New-Orleans, deliberately shot John Fox, of the Schooner Ashland, to avenge a quarrel which had occurred between them a few minutes before, has been tried in the First District Court, and found guilty of murder.

The verdict of the jury to this effect, was thus qualified:—"Murder, without capital punishment." We believe this finding is in the face of the letter of the statute, but we do not observe that it met with any refusal from the judge.

FALSE PRETENCE ROGUE.—One of those infamous swindlers, who, under the guise of merchants, deplete regularly upon the mercantile community, by a system of fraudulent representations and references to illusory firms kept by rascals like themselves, has been convicted in a criminal court in Philadelphia. This swindler was a dashing fellow of considerable note named Major Abner G. Daniel, of Kentucky, whose case has been sometime pending in the courts of our sister city. The amount of goods obtained by him was very large, and the sentence was that he should be imprisoned for nine months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$400.—A little of this kind of justice administered here, upon the swarms of resident swindlers who infest this city, would have a salutary effect.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Officers Torbush and Files of the 4th ward, arrested, Monday, a woman called Mary Stephens, on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, wherein she stands charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 166 Church street, and a common resort for vile and vicious persons, both male and female.—The magistrate held her to bail in \$500 to answer the charge.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answers.—The book was published in 1889; it was very favorably noticed, and met, we understand, with a very large sale. We have seen the author, but do not find him disposed to enter into an arrangement on the proposed terms.

T. W. PORTLAND.—Your letter was received on Tuesday morning. From present appearances, it will not receive that careful attention which it deserves, as the gentleman to whom it was addressed has been suddenly deprived of the use of his eyes by malignant inflammation. However, what can be done with the aid of an amanuensis, will be done.

E. C. C.—Will please hurry back, for the reasons expressed in the above paragraph headed "T. W."

ABELLINO.—For the habits and character of the Marauder of the West, at the period referred to, see the *Life of John A. Murrell*, published by H. Long & Brother, of this city.

T. W. L.—Worcester.—We are no less surprised at your information than you seem to have been at our article. We extracted the statement, if our memory serves us right, from the *Hartford Times*, some days previous to the publication of it in our paper. You will oblige us, therefore, by writing to that journal in the same manner in which you addressed us.

Counterfeits.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS BANK.—NEW YORK.—\$5's. Counterfeit bills of the above denomination on the Merchants and Traders Bank, of this city, were detected in circulation on Friday last.

Hartford Correspondence.

HARTFORD, July 6, 1847.

The Springfield Robbers.—Descriptions.—Dick O'Connell.

GENTLEMEN:—

The three men who were last week arrested at Springfield, charged with sundry house-thieving depredations here, and in whose possession was found the property stolen from Mrs. Sigourney and Mr. Brinley, were brought to this city on Saturday evening by Officer Ripley, on requisition of Governor Russell, and are now in jail awaiting their examination.

Their names as they gave them, and their descriptions are as follows:

George Adams, 30 years old, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, rather light built, thin spare features, dark complexion, black coarse curly hair, and dark hazel eyes. Has a number of strong scars on the left side of his throat caused apparently by severe scrofula, eyes prominent and a little glaring. His hair, eyes and complexion would indicate a slight drop or two of African tincture perhaps.

Wm. Jennings, 18 years old, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, straight dark hair and dark eyes.—COMPARISON WITH OTHERS. He is a short, square, Dutch-built "fat boy" looking fellow, with a face immovable and a quiet unconcerned, good natured, general expression of countenance.

John Barrien, 18 years old, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, square shouldered and well built, light brown hair and hazel eyes—rather a prepossessing, frank and innocent-looking phiz.

The above ages are given, we understand, by the lads themselves, but to our eyes they severally appear two or more years older. As professional pups, they are rather fresh hands, apparently, having more courage than skill. They are doubtless just out of their training, and are more conversant with the theory than the practice of their business. The probabilities are that our police will invite them all to attend our August court.

Dick O'Connell, alias Park, is still detained here without an examination as yet. The Fates seem less auspicious to him than usual, and the plot rather thickens against him. He will unquestionably be held to bail on examination.

There is probably no connection between him and the other three chaps. They are too small fry for his attention, and he would doubtless spurn them, as the eagle would spurn the bat. Truly yours,

QUESTOR.

In Chambers.

Before Judge Daley.

Brazilian Slave Case.—A few days since the Spanish bark *Lembranca*, arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, having on board three Brazilian slaves. On Saturday last the fact leaked out, and in a few moments quite a collection of negroes and abolitionists assembled at the foot of Roosevelt street, where the vessel was lying.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, a *lectica corpus* was sued out by John Jay, attorney for the abolitionists, and the three slaves, two males and a female, were brought before Judge Daley, at Chambers. The captain of the vessel desired the attendance and protection of the counsel of his country; and for the purpose of gratifying him, the judge adjourned the hearing of the cause until 12 o'clock on Monday. His honor remanded the two negroes to the custody of the Sheriff, and ordered the negroes to return to her mistress on board the vessel. The slaves were neatly clad in blue nankens, which exhibited a striking contrast, between themselves and the cluster of our native, ill-clad negroes which surrounded them, seeking by all sorts of signs, as they could not speak each other's language, to impress them with the beauties of freedom. The slaves appear to be about 23 years of age. The two negroes seemed to have caught the infection, but the negro turned from every importunity, and pointed with anxious solicitude toward her mistress on board the bark.

Long before the hour a crowd of colored people of both sexes collected on the steps of the City Hall and in the vestibule, and continued to increase until 12 o'clock, when all ingress and egress to and from the chamber was blocked up. Two extra officers were then appointed to open a passage and keep the crowd from forcing into the chamber. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Josiah Hopper and two or three colored men, who seemed to take an active part in the proceedings, made their way into the chamber and took seats. Shortly after, the Brazilian consul, Capt. de Costa and Mr. Farroy, their counsel, with the girl Maria, made their appearance. They were followed by the two male slaves, in the custody of a sheriff's officer, Mr. Joseph L. White,

the associate counsel of Mr. Jay, next made his appearance, and stated to the Judge that Mr. Jay having been suddenly taken ill at his country residence, was unable to come to town, and requested a postponement. Mr. Farroy, on the part of Capt. de Costa, having consented, the matter was further postponed until Tuesday. The two boys were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and the girl to the custody of the captain, he having undertaken to produce her in the morning. She is about twenty years of age; was respectably dressed, and appeared to be comfortable and happy; upon being told by Mr. Farroy that she was in a free country and might go where she liked, she declared positively she would not leave her mistress; that if she was taken from her it would be by force, and she would go back to her again. The two boys who have been tampered with by the colored people think differently from the girl, and are, it seems, anxious to obtain their liberty.

On Wednesday morning, the Brazilian Consul handed in a protest against any action being had to set these slaves free, on the ground that it would be contrary to the Laws of Nations, and to Treaties made between the United States and Brazil. A return was also made to the writ, alleging that the slaves were owned in Brazil, and were shipped on board the bark to serve as sailors during the voyage, and that the captain was bound by the laws of Brazil to bring them back in safety to that country, under very heavy penalties.

The Judge deferred any decision in the matter until next day.

The Slave Case.—This matter was resumed yesterday morning; Mr. Hopper handed in a paper containing the several points upon which he relied for the release of the slaves. The following is the substance of what the paper contained: First, that the treaty relied on by their opponents, viz. Brazilian subjects no right to violate the laws of the State of New-York. Secondly, that it does not place foreigners in a better condition than our own citizens. Thirdly,—It has been decided in this State, that when a citizen of the United States brings voluntarily into this State a slave, the slave is free, and may go where he likes. Fourthly, the constitution of the United States does not recognize slaves to be property, and therefore, the word "property" found in the treaty between the Brazilian government and ours cannot be construed as including or meaning slaves. Mr. Farroy replied, and relied on the 13th and 31st articles of the treaty. The 13th article, he contended, guaranteed to the subjects of Brazil, whether being transient or residing here permanently, carrying on trade, protection for themselves and their property, and the full benefit of the laws, the same as to citizens of the United States; and by the 31st article, the government of the United States were bound, and all judges, officers, &c., to assist in arresting and delivering up, all deserters from ships of war or merchantmen belonging to Brazil. He contended that, under this article, the two slaves, Da Costa and Da Rocha, could be considered in no other light than as deserters from a Brazilian merchantman. He also relied on the opinions of Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Thompson, who both recognized (however revolting), slaves as property; and cited the cases of the *Amistad* and *Andes*, in which the question was regularly brought before them and decided. Mr. Hopper rejoined, and relied principally on the case of *Kirk*, decided by Judge Edwards in the Circuit Court, a year ago. After the argument was closed, Judge Daley took the papers and stated that he would reserve his decision until the following day.

Court of Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Feeks and Crolius.—James B. Phillips, Assistant District Attorney.

THURSDAY.

At the opening of the Court this morning, several cases were called up, but none being ready for trial, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the Grand Jury appeared, and handed a communication to the Court, declaring their intention to ask for their discharge on Monday next, in consequence of the inconvenient and uncomfortable situation of the Grand Jury room.

Plea of guilty.—John Lee, indicted for grand larceny, in having, on the 24 day of May, stolen a boat, a coil of rope, &c., valued at \$50, from Alfred Hillyer, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Oliver Woods was then placed at the bar for trial on an indictment for constructive grand larceny, in having, on the 24 day of March last, obtained a watch worth \$45 from Joseph Bachman.

Joseph Bachman examined.—I am a jeweller; my store is at No. 57 Courtlandt street; and on the 24 day of March, Woods came to my store, and asked if I would let him have a watch until the next day, when he would return the watch, or pay the money. Mr. Woods did not return the watch or the money at the time appointed. In the afternoon I went to Mr. Wood's store in Fulton street, to see him, but did not find him; I subsequently saw Mr. Wood, and asked him about the watch; he said he had sold the watch, and would raise the money for me by the next day; Mr. Woods has never returned the watch or the money; I have had previous dealings with him. The prosecution here rested, when the following testimony was called for the defence.

Frederick R. Whiting sworn.—I was employed in the store of Mr. Wood on the 24 day of March; I saw Mr. Bachman in Mr. Wood's store; he asked Mr. Wood to deal with him; I took a due bill from Mr. Wood to Bachman, who gave me a receipt for it; Mr. Wood was not present at the time; Mr. Wood and Mr. Bachman traded with each other, but for what amount I do not know.

The evidence here closed, and Roderick N. Morrison Esq., summed up the case in behalf of the accused, and Jonas B. Phillips, Assistant District Attorney, for the people. It was then submitted, under the charge of the Court, and the Jury, after a short absence rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Court then adjourned until the following morning.

SATURDAY.

Sentence.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Thomas Holland, convicted of an assault and battery on the person of Peter Shutz, on the 16th day of April last, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and stand imprisoned until the fine is paid, with bond of \$500 to keep the peace.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Lawrence and Feeks.

Trial for Rape.—At the opening of the Court this morning, David Crothers, Edwin H. Smith, Henry Pettit, and Justin Turner, were placed at the bar for trial on an indictment for having, on the 1st day of July, brutally violated the person of Mary Givens.

Mary Givens sworn.—I am 16 years old; I was born in Queens County Ireland; I was in this city on the night of the first of July; my father and mother had died in Ireland, and my cousin had paid my passage to Ireland, and I intended to go there; I met Crothers, who spoke to me, and said his sister wanted a girl; I thought it was so, and went with him; after taking me some distance he said his sister was at church; the boy now present, Justin Turner, then came up; two others, with Crothers and Turner, took me into a stable and locked the door; they then put their hands upon my mouth and violated my person; Crothers

first, and the others after him; they did it against my will, for I never was in bed company; I tried to scream, and they put their hands upon my mouth; I do not know how I got out; I was insensible, and knew nothing until I was taken to the station house. The case here rested until to-morrow.

Plea of Guilty and Sentence.—George Butcher, indicted for grand larceny, in having stolen a gold watch, the property of Erasmus W. Brown, on being arraigned this morning, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of two years. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY.

Trial for Rape Resumed.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the trial of David Crothers, Edwin H. Smith, Henry Pettit, and Justin Turner, indicted for the commission of a rape on the person of Mary Givens on the 1st of July, was resumed. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, after which James W. Green, Esq., proceeded to address the Jury in behalf of the accused. The case was submitted to the Jury last evening, under the charge of the Court, but at a late hour no verdict was rendered, and it was believed the Jury would not be able to agree in the case.

WEDNESDAY.

The Jury, in the case of David Crothers, Henry Pettit, Edwin H. Smith and Justin Turner, for a brutal outrage on the person of Mary Givens, on the 1st day of July, returned, after being out all night, unable to agree upon a verdict, when they were discharged.—Elihu Willett and Isaac Willett, indicted for grand larceny, in having on the 2nd of June stolen \$20 and some articles of clothing from Abraham Orr. The Jury found a verdict of acquittal for Isaac and a verdict of guilty of petit larceny against Elihu, when he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Thomas Harris (colored) pleaded guilty of assault and battery on Elizabeth Wagner, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. James Smith, Wm. Smith and Charles Healy, alias Haney, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in having on the night of the 3d of July, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Dr. C. Ellis, 231 Fourth street, and stolen therefrom a gold thimble and other property to the value of \$15, were put upon trial. The Jury found them guilty, and the Court sentenced them to the State Prison for the term of ten years each. The Court then adjourned until Thursday morning.

Police Items.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE CAR.—A gentleman by the name of William Tilden, Jr., residing at 64 Fulton st., Brooklyn, was robbed of \$5 in gold, and \$75 in bank bills, wrapped in a red cotton handkerchief, and deposited in his pantaloons pocket. The money was abstracted by some expert "knuck," while in the cars from Philadelphia to South Amboy. The gold was in 25 half eagles, the bills were all in \$10. Philadelphia money. The pickpockets are doing a considerable business between here and Philadelphia. It is certain they must operate somewhere; and New York, by the excellent arrangements adopted by the Mayor and Chief of Police, they find it impossible to live in, as all their movements are so closely watched.

A SHAVEN SHAVED.—A fellow named William Conney, employed as a runner in one of the emigrant offices, was yesterday arrested and committed for trial, charged with having "sponged" a watch from an emigrant named Daniel Dumack. Dumack was walking across the Battery, when he was accosted by Conney, who told him he had to pay two dollars for walking across that ground. Dumack having lately arrived, and of course knowing but little of the laws of the city, and not having the money, handed over his watch, which was demanded by Conney. The fact was communicated to one of the 1st ward officers who handed him over to the Tombs.

SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.—Officers Horton and Cunneen, of the 4th ward, arrested a young girl, only 16 years of age, by the name of Sarah Clark, at the request of her parents, whom the officers found an inmate of a house of prostitution situated in York street. She was taken before Captain Ferry at the station house, and detained for a further hearing.

SMALL POTATO PICKPOCKET.—Officer Powell, of the 2d ward, arrested, Monday night a fellow called Conklin Peters, on a charge of picking the pocket of Frederick Ramsey, containing \$7 in money. The accused was detained for examination.

ARREST OF A CONVICT.—Officer Horton of the 6th ward arrested, Monday, Terrence Cook, an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. The rascal was sent back to his old quarters.

ANOTHER.—Officer O'Neill, of the 6th ward, arrested, Monday a fellow called John Anderson, an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. He was taken before Justice Drinker, who sent him back to his old quarters to finish the balance of his sentence.

ANOTHER.—Officer Cullen of the 13th ward, arrested, yesterday, a woman called Sarah Johnson, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 24 Hester street, the common resort of black and white prostitutes. Held to bail to answer.

HEAVY CASE OF FALSE PRETENCE.—A large commission merchant, named John D. Klugden, doing business at No. 71 Broad street, by officer Burley, on a specific of false pretence, involving a sum of \$14,350, obtained by him from the firm of Charles Bonnell & Co., No. 2 Broad street. It appears from the affidavit made by Mr. Bonnell, before the magistrate, that the accused represented that these bills of exchange were drawn on actual shipments of whale oil; consequently upon this representation, together with other circumstances, the bills were cashed by Mr. Bonnell, but were not paid on presentation, and Mr. B. has since ascertained that the representations made by the accused respecting the shipment of whale oil, was false and fraudulent. We also learn, that the following houses have been defrauded by the accused under similar representations: Mr. Belmonts, \$14,316.67; Spies, Crist & Co., \$7,108.33; Prime, Ward & Co., \$10,801.32, and Mr. John Gale, \$28,288. It appears from an account rendered by the accused to one of his creditors, that he was indebted \$74,612.25, assets \$9,742.3, leaving a deficit of \$64,871.75. Justice Drinker held him to bail in the sum of \$5,000, which he gave, and was liberated from custody.

THE END OF CRIME.—Mr. John D. Klugden, of 711 Broadway, whose arrest on charges of obtaining large sums of money by means of false pretences, as above noticed, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Captain McGrath, of the Sixth ward police, arrested on Monday night, a young man called John Hughes alias "Philadelphia Jack," on a charge of being a fugitive from the state of Pennsylvania, where he stands charged with committing a burglary at Pottsville and several others in Philadelphia. The accused was locked up by the Chief of Police, prior to his being sent back to that state for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD.—A man named Daniel B. Wood, was arrested on Wednesday for embezzling \$200 from his employer, Nathaniel Kent, residing at No. 266 West street.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Two notorious pickpockets, known as Andrew Morrison and William Lewis, alias "Cock-eyed Bill," commonly known as "Knucks," were arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. John Bellow, Jr., of New Orleans, at present staying at the Franklin House, of a pocket book, containing a promissory note for \$754.62, and three other notes for \$700 each.

\$30 REWARD.

Thirty Dollars Reward for Horse and Saddle, or Twenty Dollars for the Saddle alone.

A grey horse was stolen from the subscriber, in Montgomery County, N. Y., twelve miles from Trenton, on Sunday night, July 11th, fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, white tail, white on forehead, and one white hind foot.

TUNIS Q. HOLCOMB.

For any information, call at 305 Front street, or write to him.

New York, July 12, 1847.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES**JOHN A. MURRELL,****THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIKATE.****With 20 elegant & spirited Engravings.****H. LONG & BROTHER, 25 ANN ST., N.Y.**

The Publishers take the opportunity of saying, that the above work is at once a correct, authentic, and graphic account of the deeds of one of the most daring and successful men that ever figured in the records of crime. In the South and West he is still spoken of as without an equal for the energy, capacity, tact, and perseverance, which he exhibited in carrying out his stupendous villainies. It is but justice to the author to say, that the interest of the work is sustained, without a moment's flagging, from the first to the last page of this amazing history.

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Every Mother's Book.—The great interest manifested by married ladies in the subject treated of in this work has nearly exhausted the first edition. The author is not allowed to state in detail the character of the work, but he can assure his female readers that it is universally approved of by those for whose benefit it is designed.

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GENIN, HATTER.**214 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.**

The subscriber has been compelled, by the very liberal patronage of the public, to enlarge his Hat and Cap Manufactory and Sales Room, so as to make his establishment the largest and most commodious of the kind in the United States. The success of the system upon which he commenced business a few years since, at his present location, induces him to adhere strictly to the following rules, which were then laid down, and which have been ever since invariably maintained. Every purchaser and visitor may rest assured that:

1. No effort will be spared to render his purchase in every respect satisfactory.
2. No opportunity will be made to induce him to buy an unbecoming or inferior article.
3. Every article shall be, as heretofore, of the very best style and quality.
4. Prices are uniform, more moderate than most, and as moderate as any other establishment in this city or elsewhere.

By observing these rules—keeping his unrivalled assortment always full and complete, by close personal supervision of every branch and stage of manufacture (the whole of which is done on the premises) and by careful attendance to the tastes and wishes of his patrons, the subscriber confidently trusts not only to maintain his former standing, but also to conduct that branch of business with a satisfaction to the public hitherto unequalled.—1st quality of Nutria, or Beaver Hats, \$4 50; 2d do, \$3 50; Castor, Brush, Black and Dark Cambric, Leghorn, Manilla, Panama, Canadian and imported (received monthly) Mole Skins, from the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris, Silk Hats, 1st quality, \$4; 2d do, \$3; for the superiority of which, he respectfully refers to the premiums awarded to him by the American Institute, for the last two years. The celebrated summer Gossamer, invented by the subscriber, which has in a great degree supplanted all other summer hats, being lighter, cooler and not liable to be at all injured by dust, rain, or perspiration.

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The subscriber feels warranted in declaring his establishment able to meet any and every demand of the beau monde, the economist, and of those who prefer to follow their own tastes, instead of complying with the dictates of fashion.

J. N. GENIN, Hatter.

214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NOTICE.

If Thomas Frost, formerly of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, England, who left Liverpool, England, for Galveston, Texas, in 1839, will apply to Messrs. Kellsey & Branning, Attorneys, Liverpool, England, he will hear of something to his advantage; or any person giving authentic information whereby said Thomas Frost may be found, or heard of, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Letters may also be addressed to Mr. George Hodges, Jun., Oxford, Mass.

\$100 REWARD.

The iron safe of the Pekin Tea Co. 75 and 77 Fulton street, was robbed about the 20th of January last, and a Silver Cup valued in gold was taken from thence. The Cup was stamped with the Imperial Arms of France, and contained in a dark red morocco case lined with white satin. Whoever will return said Cup to the warehouse of the Pekin Tea Co., or give such information as will secure its recovery, addressed to the Agent, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

J. H. R.

STOP THIEF, \$150 REWARD.

On Sunday, 9th of May, during the absence of the subscriber, his house was robbed of \$1000 to \$1200, in gold, by one Jas. Miles, alias Undermeyer, a German by birth, aged 18 years, wearing good English, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light hair and slender form, the last that was heard of him was York, Pa., supposed to be for the arrest of said Miles and recovery of the money, or part in proportion thereof.

JAMES CASSEY.

No. 24, Park st., Baltimore, Md.

\$25 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A black morocco pocket-book, containing about two hundred dollars, in tens and under (including twelve dollars in gold bills) and sundry papers valuable only to the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the said book and contents to the subscriber, and no questions asked.

CHAS. M. REYNA, 25 Burling Slip.**\$1500 REWARD.****FELONY.**

Whereas Robert Glover, Frederick Glover, and William Glover, brothers, late of Leeds, county of York, England, Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, Scrivblers, and Dyers, have absconded, charged with several forgeries, &c. Notice is hereby given that the above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge them in any of the prisons of the United States of America, (sufficient international power having been given to the proper authorities for the indemnification of any person so doing) or to any person giving such private information as will lead to their apprehension, on application to Mr. Wm. James, Superintendent of Police, of the Borough of Leeds, in the county of York, England, to whom all communications must be addressed, to the care of Anthony Barclay, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, city of New-York.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert Glover is about 40 to 45 years of age, stands about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather broad, and walks stiffly; he has a somewhat sallow complexion, is bald on the forehead; is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in or near Leeds.

Frederick Glover is about 40 or 45 years old, stands about 5 feet high, or more, is broad and round shouldered, and stoops in walking; walks heavily, slowly, and stiffly; very dark complexion, dark hair, has prominent teeth, is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in Leeds.

William Glover is about 44 or 45 years old, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; has a rather long and thin visage, and light complexion, has good teeth and light hair.

Clinton Hotel, New-York, May 20, 1847.

N. B.—If only one of the above be arrested, a reward of \$700 will be given; if two, \$1200.

\$250 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore to her disconsolate parents their daughter, **MARY FOX**, or one half of said reward for such information as will lead to her recovery. Said Mary left school about 2 P. M., on the 20th instant, and since that time has not been seen. She is only 15 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, black hair, small black eyes, rather thick putting lips, red cheeks, small features, pretty, and quite girlish in appearance. She wore a small plaid calico dress, pink, purple, and blue, black silk cape and apron, black gaiter boots, pink silk shirred hat, and green veil, two small chased finger rings, and her nails quite short from biting them. It is strongly suspected that she has been abducted by a person named Michael, alias Martin Hare, who absconded about that time from this city, deserting his wife and leaving her entirely destitute of support. Said Hare is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stoops a little, dark hair, somewhat curly, so whiskers, fair complexion, and rather genteel appearance. He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of her school a short time previous, disguised with false whiskers.

Any information to be immediately communicated to George W. Mattell, Chief of Police, New-York, who is authorized to pay the above reward.

\$10 REWARD.

The Natural History department of the Brooklyn Institute hereby offer a reward of Ten Dollars for the detection and conviction of the trespassers in Greenwood Cemetery last Sunday, who robbed the bird's nests of the English Thrush eggs placed there by this department.

C. H. THOMPSON, Secy.**GAY & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND BOSTON DAILY EXPRESS BY WAY OF NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will forward to and from Boston, in their own cars, merchandise of every description; bundles, packages, specie, bank notes, &c. Drafts for acceptance, collections, and all other business entrusted to them, attended to promptly.

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A. COX, having returned from Europe, in the packet ship Waterloo, by the celebrated Captain Allen, has brought with him some celebrated improvements in the art of renovating clothing in all its branches, which he will warrant to excel all others of the profession. He will be happy to see his old friends at his Old Stand, at 18 Centre street, 2 doors from Chambers street.

YOUNG EDWIN'S BOW.

He is fairly made,
His long courtship he paid,
All sighs and tears in vain no itoh,
From her lips could gain,
But the reason showed it plain,
That he were a coat full of stains,
He sent it quick and had it cleaned,
Then the maid was soon seen.
Then lovers all be trimmed and go
And have your Coats Renovated by

A. COX & CO., 18 Centre street,

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Table and Dessert Forks.
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Butter Knives and Forks.
Cases.
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do Knives and Forks.
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ers.
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cessary article in the Furnishing Line, at the shortest
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NOTICE.

Q9- The undersigned, "The Law Commissioner of St. Louis County," having been vested by the last legislature with the powers of a Justice of the Peace; and in addition, with concurrent jurisdiction with the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars—gives notice that he is prepared to attend to any business that may be brought before him, over which he has cognisance.

Office, No. 11 Chestnut street, obliquely opposite the Republican office.

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The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Whitney & Mitchell, has been dissolved, and the house hereafter will be conducted by the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

LEVI WHITNEY.

Boston, April, 1847.

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Orders from the country stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, should be directed to F. McCARTHY, Corresponding Secretary, at the office of the Society, No. 6 Ann street.

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Most of the above articles on hand and for sale, or will be made or repaired, or other job work done to order on short notice, for cash, or to punctual customers only on short time.

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The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the author of a new edition. Every female is getting a copy, who, their married or unmarried, although it is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets, which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every case. To be obtained at the Medical Office, 129 Liberty street.

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FRANK'S VEGETABLE PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS.—This medicine, for stationary years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in almost every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure. Pamphlets containing thirty-six pages of testimony (some of which have been presented by eminent physicians), to be had by applying at the principal office. Reference to Judge Randall, 94 East Broadway, N.Y.; Col. E. Donnell, Yorkers, N.Y.; Dr. W. L. Monroe, Guilford, Ohio; Rev. Richmond Taggart, West Davenport, N.Y.; Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.; W. Bennett, Esq., 171 Grand-st., N.Y.

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Mrs. Joseph Bradley, 114 Orchard street, N.Y.; C. H. Boughman, 202 15th st., N.Y.; Mrs. J. Bartholomew, Chester, Orange county, N.Y.; Miss —, No. — street, N.Y., a physician's daughter. All communications (post paid) addressed to Dr. S. HART, (late Evans & Hart), will be punctually attended. All orders must be accompanied with the money. The medicine, with full directions, is carefully packed in boxes, and sent to any part of the United States. Prices per box, \$5, \$17, and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines, \$3. Prepared and sold only by **DR. S. HART.**

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THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles. It is six times stronger, purer, and more potent than any other. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, or debilitating the patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15000 Cures in this Year.

15000 cures of Rheumatism.
15000 cures of Dyspepsia.
15000 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.
15000 Female Complaints and over 15000 cures of Diseases.

Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworms on the face, hair, &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Syphilis, &c. That we are aware, and are proud to say, that we have cured many of the most obstinate cases of all the diseases of the United States, and of all ages, from infancy to old age. E. Van Buren, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in New York, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

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To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
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Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract:—

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CHARLES EDWARDS,
New-York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington street.

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Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend:—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,
corner of Grand and Lydian streets.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; E. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmsford, M.D.
Albany, April 1, 1844.

Greenport, July 18, 1844.

Dr. Townsend:—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, leucorrhoea, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. FRESTON, M.D.
Principal office, 136 Fulton-st., San Building, N. Y.;
Residing at Co. No. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyett & Sons, 123 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duroi & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres-st., New Orleans; 126 South Pearl-st., Albany; E. Van Buren, 293 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N. J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

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This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purgative of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, because it is more drastic or alternative. It stands infinitely above all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value; for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the causes of weakness. There is no good Mercury does, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TEETH are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure Inflammation and Obstruction of the bowels; they cure Diarrhoea and a Stricture of the Urine. They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23, 1844.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH:—Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other PILL. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WHEELER.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. Townsend:—Whatever may be said to the advantage of Sarsaparilla, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth's Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonaset tea. Bonaset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

BY MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP-

pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. &c., the fact is, costiveness is not cured by being permanently removed by the great cathartics to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to all in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Brandreth's Pills; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, Consumption, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health.—Where is the credit of it?

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1844.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Haver street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 375 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 103 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 39 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Queen and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 8 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co's ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY THE "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS."

Sailing from New-York and Liverpool 37—On the 1st, and 15th of Every Month. And by First Class American Ships—Sailing weekly. Persons sending to the OLD COUNTRY for their Friends, can make the necessary arrangements with the Subscribers, and have them brought out in one of the Eight Ships comprising the BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing from Liverpool on the 1st and 15th of every month, also by FIRST CLASS SHIPS sailing from New York weekly, which are sent out by Mr. ROGHE, Boston, and will be sent out without delay.

The "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," comprise the following magnificent Ships, and will sail from Liverpool on the regular appointed Days, as follows:

Days, as News;	On 1st Jan.	1st May	1st Sep.
THE FIDELIA,	15th "	15th "	15th "
" EUROPE,	1st Feb.	1st June	1st Oct.
" NEW-YORK,	15th "	15th "	15th "
" COLUMBIA,	1st Mar.	1st July	1st Nov.
" YORKSHIRE,	15th "	15th "	15th "
" OXFORD,	1st April	1st Aug.	1st Dec.
" CAMBRIDGE,	15th "	15th "	15th "
" MONTEZUMA,			

Should these sent for let come out, the Passage Money will in all cases be returned without deduction, on producing the Passage Certificate and Receipt.

NOTICE.—It is well known, that the BLACK BALL LINE is the very best conveyance for persons to get out their friends, and as other Passenger Agents advertise to bring out Passengers by that Line, the Public are respectfully notified by order of the OWNERS that no Passenger Agents but ROGHE, BROTHERS & Co., have permission from them to advertise to bring out passengers by that line, and that they are the only regular authorized Passenger Agents of said line in this city.

We have at all times for sale DRAFTS AT SIGHT for any amount drawn direct on the

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin.

And also Messrs. FRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO.

Bankers, London, which are paid free of discount or any charge whatever, in all the principal towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES. Apply, or address, (if by letter, post paid) ROGHE, BROTHERS & Co.,

No. 30 FULTON-STREET, Next door to the Fulton Bank, New-York. P. S.—The office of Mr. ROGHE, Boston, is at 34 DUBLIN-STREET, Liverpool.

BLACK STAR LINE.

PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons wishing to make engagements for the passage of their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, to this country, will do well to call on the subscribers, who for a period of more than thirty years have been favorably known in the emigration business.

The ships comprising the Black Star Line are of the finest and largest class, all newly built, and equipped with all the latest improvements, which, for safety, comfort and convenience cannot be surpassed, indeed rarely equalled; the Captains are men of experience, also well known and esteemed for their uniform and unremitting kindness to passengers.

A ship of the line will be dispatched every six days from Liverpool, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, who is now in Europe, and will take special care that all persons settled for here shall be forwarded in such a manner as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Where parties settled for decline coming out, the money will as usual, be promptly refunded, without any deductions. Drafts for remittances, in large or small sums, payable at sight, are also furnished on the National Bank of Ireland.

Northern Banking Company. National Bank of Scotland. R. C. Glynn & Co., Bankers, London. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool.

Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW, Old established Passage Office, 378 Pearl street, N.Y.

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

78 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 95 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."

The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size, speed, or being 1000 tons and upwards—or for accommodations, and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Thompson, in Liverpool, who is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 78 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New-York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER-SAFE.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these safes have acquired at the building of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 15th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's safe manner in this selected for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the book and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from moths (an objection to the first made by Wilder). All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged according to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 130 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

230 cm

ENOCH E. CAMP,

'ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 27 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY	AGE	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	HEIGHT	WHERE BORN	OCCUPATION	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION	REMARKS
1694	Wm. Fairbanks, Sergt.	1st inf.	33	blue	light	light	5 9		carpenter		General Hospital, New-Orleans	Held a place of trust in the hospital, by which he got money belonging to patients with which he went away. Is supposed to have got employment in Pittsburg.
1695	James West	12th regt. root G. & S.	37	hazel	d brown	dark	5 8	Kentucky	laborer	May 31, 1847, Booneville, Mo.	June 8, 1847, St. Louis, Mo.	
1696	Alex. McIntosh		33	blue	dark	dark	5 4	Scotland	cottonspinner	June 15, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 18, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	
1697	George M. Franklin	1st art.	38	hazel	red	fair	5 4	Worcester, Mass.	shoemaker	Jan. 3, 1846, Philadelphia	June 6, 1847, Branson Island, Tex.	Corporal, has a stupid down-cast look.
1698	John Dougherty	"	30	hazel	brown	fair	5 10	New-York	cap-maker	Feb. 11, 1847, New-York	June 4, 1847, " " "	Deserted from his post, taking prisoner Histed, with him.
1699	Robert H. Histed alias Wm. Franklin alias Robert Ryan	"	33	blue	brown	fair	5 4	New-York	harnessmaker	Sep. 27, 1844, Lowell	June 6, 1847, " " "	Deserted from A Co. A miler by occupation.
1700	Frederick Nickelson alias Nickelson	recruit	28	gray	dark	brown	5 6	Horn Castle, England	shoemaker	May 12, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	June 16, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	Supposed to be in the neighborhood of Mt. Morris, N.Y. Has served in the British army.
1701	Thomas Douglas	recruit	31	blue	sandy	dark	5 8	Glasgow, Scotland	carpenter	June 21, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	June 24, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	Supposed to have gone to Canada.
1702	John Ward	"	33	blue	light	dark	5 8	Jefferson, N.Y.	farmer	June 6, 1847, Milwaukee, W.T.	June 8, 1847, Milwaukee	
1703	Henry Phillips	"	35	brown	dark	light	5 5	Huron, Ohio	farmer	June 7, 1847, " "	June 8, 1847, " "	
1704	John Cottrell alias Cottrell	"	37	blue	brown	reddy	5 7	Cork, Ireland	farmer	June 21, 1847, Whitehall, N.Y.	June 23, 1847, on route from Whitehall to Albany	Supposed to have been a soldier before.
1705	George Smith	"	36	hazel	brown	dark	5 7	England	tailor	June 28, 1847, Newark, N.J.	June 29, 1847, Newark, N.J.	
1706	John Desnoche	"	34	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Longford, Ireland	plasterer	June 21, 1847, New-York	June 23, 1847, New-York	Supposed to be in Williamsburg.
1707	Harmon Brown	14th inf.	38	blue	light	light	5 8	Tennessee	laborer	April 27, 1847, Memphis	May 18, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	Has a wife at Randolph Tenn.
1708	Blond John	"	37	blue	black	red	5 8	Pennsylvania	laborer	May 7, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1709	George F. Boyle	"	37	blue	light	dark	5 4	Massachusetts	saddler	May 27, 1847, " "	May 29, 1847, " "	
1710	Shelton Barthram	"	34	blue	light	light	5 11	Pennsylvania	blacksmith	May 17, 1847, " "	May 19, 1847, " "	
1711	John Byrne	"	31	gray	dark	red	5 9	Ireland	laborer	May 4, 1847, " "	May 24, 1847, " "	
1712	Thomas Doran	"	37	blue	red	red	5 11	Ireland	plasterer	April 28, 1847, " "	June 4, 1847, " "	
1713	Nicholas Devore	"	33	gray	light	dark	5 4	Ohio	carpenter	May 15, 1847, " "	May 19, 1847, " "	3d desertion, belonged to Co. G, 16 inf.
1714	Nicholas McDonald	"	31	blue	light	light	5 6	Ireland	laborer	April 28, 1847, " "	May 19, 1847, " "	Heard of in New-Orleans.
1715	James Mullin	"	34	blue	light	light	5 6	Ireland	laborer	May 3, 1847, " "	May 24, 1847, " "	Heard of at Randolph, Tenn.
1716	Charles C. McDugal	"	33	blue	black	dark	5 5	Ireland	saddler	May 27, 1847, " "	May 29, 1847, " "	
1717	Geo. Dubbs	"	34	gray	light	fair	5 4	Tennessee	farmer	April 28, 1847, " "	June 4, 1847, " "	
1718	Wm. Jackson	"	31	blue	dark	dark	5 6	Ireland	laborer	May 3, 1847, " "	May 16, 1847, " "	
1719	Luke Murray	"	34	blue	light	dark	5 10	Ireland	laborer	May 18, 1847, " "	May 26, 1847, " "	Heard of at New-Orleans.
1720	John Walker	"	34	blue	light	dark	5 7	Ireland	baker	May 24, 1847, " "	May 26, 1847, " "	
1721	Patrick O'Donnell	voltigeurs	33	gray	sandy	light	5 10	District of Columbia	blacksmith	May 3, 1847, Washington	May 20, 1847, Carrollton, La.	
1722	Joseph Connell	"	30	blue	light	light	5 6	District of Columbia	painter	May 4, 1847, " "	May 20, 1847, " "	
1723	Wm. H. Hines	"	34	gray	light	fair	5 8	District of Columbia	plasterer	April 19, 1847, " "	May 20, 1847, " "	
1724	Wm. E. Barnes	"	36	black	black	dark	5 6	Clark Co., Ala.	laborer	May 4, 1847, Vicksburg	May 21, 1847, " "	
1725	Frederick F. Brown	recruit	31	blue	sandy	light	5 7	Burton, Ohio	musician	May 31, 1847, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	June 24, 1847, Mount Vernon, O.	
1726	John Edwards	"	38	gray	sandy	light	5 9	Madison Co., Ill.	laborer	May 28, 1847, Wooster, Ohio	June 24, 1847, " "	
1727	Anstin Mullerky	"	31	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Sligo, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 7, 1846, Pittsburg	Feb. 23, 1847, Buena Vista, Mex.	Deserted from the battle field on the morning, attached to B Co., 4th artillery.
1728	Christopher Gould	4th art.	38	gray	brown	dark	5 7	Cumberland, Penn.	silver plater	June 1, 1846, Harrisburg, Pa.	May 26, 1847, " "	Supposed to be in the neighborhood of Carlisle, Pa.
1729	Cyrus Stroman	"	33	hazel	sandy	fair	5 8	York, Pa.	laborer	June 8, 1846, Carlisle, Pa.	May 23, 1847, Saltillo, Mex.	Supposed to have gone to the state of Illinois.
1730	Nicholas Devers	16th inf.	33	gray	light	reddy	5 4	New-York city	carpenter	June 23, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 24, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	Deserted from the steamboat Grace Darling at Memphis, Tennessee.
1731	James Mallon	recruit	31	dark	dark	dark	5 2	Cornwall, England	laborer	May 19, 1847, Reading, Pa.	June 26, 1847, Reading, Pa.	Supposed to be in Fettesville, Pennsylvania.
1732	James E. Tooker	16th inf.	31	blue	brown	dark	5 4	Coyhoga Co., Ohio	farmer	June 16, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	June 29, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	Was seen going to Medina.
1733	Ed. Cochler	recruit	31	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Columbiana Co., Ohio	boatman	June 21, 1847, " "	June 29, 1847, " "	Left in company with the above.
1734	Augustus Healer	"	36	gray	light	dark	5 4	Germany	macon	June 23, 1847, " "	June 29, 1847, " "	Left for Detroit and Canada.
1735	James A. Alexander	voltigeurs	33	blue	sandy	light	5 8	Virginia	carpenter	June 2, 1847, Virginia	June 21, 1847, Rockbridge Co., Va.	
1736	John Hornsby	"	33	dark	light	reddy	5 6	Patrick Co., Va.	farmer	May 23, 1847, Monroe Co., Va.	June 11, 1847, Virginia	
1737	Elmer Hindman	1st inf.	33	dark	dark	dark	5 8	Burnett, Vt.	musician	Jan. 8, 1847, Lowell	April 23, 1847, Vera Cruz, Mex.	
1738	Evan Davis	recruit	30	brown	brown	dark	5 6	Antrim, Ireland	soldier	June 4, 1847, New-York	July 3, 1847, recruiting station New-York	Is likely to go to West Cambridge, Mass., served one enlistment in Co. C, 1st art.
1739	Casper Knecht	16th inf.	38	hazel	black	sallow	5 6	Middelstadt, Wurttemberg	farmer	April 26, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	June 26, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	Has a wife and family in Detroit, took with him his military clothing.
1740	Desane O'Sullivan	"	38	blue	black	pale	5 3	Kerry Co., Ireland	watch maker	April 6, 1847, " "	June 26, 1847, " "	Has friends in Detroit, and is supposed to be concealed there, took clothing, knapsack, &c.
1741	Thomas Maccomb	recruit	33	blue	brown	dark	5 10	Lanshire, Scotland	laborer	June 1, 1847, Galena, Ill.	June 9, 1847, Galena, Ill.	Is of Irish parentage, thick set in person.
1742	Michael Davis	16th inf. recit.	31	blue	black	dark	5 4	Maine, n'r Canada line	laborer	June 26, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	June 27, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Marked with small pox in the face, very swarthy complexion.
1743	Wm. H. Beckhouse	recruit	39	d gray	dark	dark	5 9	Westmoreland, Va.	carpenter	June 10, 1847, Pittsburg	July 1, 1847, Pittsburg	2d desertion, en route to principal depot.
1744	Nicholas Gardner	"	34	blue	light	fair	5 8	Bethlehem, N.Y.	labourer	July 2, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	July 3, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	
1745	Edward Johnston	"	31	blue	brown	freckled	5 8	Eastport, Maine	sailor	June 18, 1847, Philadelphia	June 27 or 28, 1847, Ft. Plain, N.Y.	
1746	Charles Woodruff	recit. 10th inf.	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 2	Clarkson, N.Y.	boatman	April 23, 1847, Rochester	June 27 or 28, 1847, " "	
1747	Matthew Jackson	11th regt.	36	blue	brown	dark	5 6	State of Ohio	drover	June 29, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.	June 29, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.	Enlisted under the name of Matthew Jackson, real name supposed to be John Thompson, and that he was a resident of New-Philadelphia O.
1748	Wm. Griffin	12th regt. D	35	blue	sandy	fair	5 1	Greenville, S.C.		May 24, 1847, Greenville, S.C.	June 29, 1847, Ft. Moultrie	
1749	Peter Carding	voltigeurs	34	gray	d brown	fresh	5 10	Wicklow, Ireland	sailor	June 21, 1847, Baltimore	June 23, 1847, Baltimore	
1750	John Brand	recruit	34	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Germany	macon	May 11, 1847, New-York	June 20, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.	
1751	Henry Bradley	"	34	hazel	light	dark	5 4	Germany	sailor	June 8, 1847, " "	June 20, 1847, " "	
1752	Edward Canby	"	35	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	June 18, 1847, " "	June 20, 1847, " "	
1753	Matthew Sailer	"	35	hazel	light	fair	5 4	Germany	carpenter	June 8, 1847, " "	June 20, 1847, " "	
1754	James Phelps	voltigeurs	31	blue	dark	freckled	5 10	Georgetown, D.C.	painter	May 12, 1847, Washington, D.C.	May 20, 1847, Ft. McHenry	Transferred from Co. E, Voltigeurs.
1755	Henry Fundy	"	29	gray	brown	light	5 9	Greene Co., N.Y.	butcher	May 12, 1847, Norfolk, Va.	April 20, 1847, New-Orleans	
1756	John Burke	"	30	gray	brown	light	5 8	New-London, Ct.	sailor	May 16, 1847, " "	April 20, 1847, " "	
1757	Wm. Fiske	"	30	blue	dark	light	5 9	Newbern, N.C.	laborer	May 16, 1847, " "	April 20, 1847, Norfolk	
1758	Lindsay Fugh	"	29	dark	dark	dark	5 8	Caroline Co., Va.	harnessmaker	May 16, 1847, " "	April 20, 1847, " "	
1759	John Reed	"	28	dark	dark	sallow	5 6	Norfolk Co., Va.	sailor	May 16, 1847, " "	April 20, 1847, " "	
1760	James T. Wilkins	"	31	dark	brown	light	5 7	La Fayette, La.	tinner	May 24, 1847, " "	April 20, 1847, " "	
1761	Nelson Brinnell	recruit	36	hazel	brown	light	5 6	Montreal, Canada	laborer	June 2, 1847, Worcester, Mass.	June 5, 1847, Worcester, Mass.	
1762	Andrew Hamilton	16th regt. A	31	blue	black	fair	5 7	Logan Co., Ohio	shoemaker	June 21, 1847, Bell Bountain, Ohio	June 1, 1847, New-Orleans	Was attached to Capt. Venter's Co. at Cincinnati, to join Capt. King of Co. D, deserted while the vessel lay in the stream.
1763	Leander A. Swan	recruit	32	gray	dark	fair	5 6	Montgomery Co., N.Y.	tailor	June 21, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	June 29, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	
1764	Charles Brand	recit. 11th inf.	34	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Germany	farmer	June 21, 1847, Baltimore	July 1, 1847, Baltimore	
1765	Frederick Grand	voltigeurs	33	gray	d brown	fresh	5 10	Wicklow, Ireland	sailor	June 21, 1847, Baltimore	June 23, 1847, Baltimore	
1766	Wm. Artell	4th art.	30	hazel	light brown	sallow	5 11	Knox Co., Ohio	farmer	May 28, 1846, Columbia, Pa.	June 9, 1847, Camargo, Mex.	
1767	John Black	recruit	30	gray	light brown	fair	5 6	Sligo, Ireland	sailor	June 28, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	July 6, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	
1768	John Davis	"	34	hazel	black	freckled	5 4	Philadelphia, Pa.	blacksmith	July 1, 1847, Pittsburg	July 6, 1847, Pittsburg	
1769	Owen McDowell	4th art. recit.	33	d gray	brown	dark	5 8	Little York, Pa.	laborer	May 18, 1847, Columbia, Pa.	May 21, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	
1770	John Hammond	recruit	31	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Boston, Mass.	printer	July 3, 1847, Providence	July 6, 1847, Providence	
1771	John Turner	1st drsg.	35	blue	brown	fair	5 9	Cork, Ireland	weaver	June 20, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	July 3, 1847, Rect. rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa.	Wore dragon's fatigue clothing, when last seen. Supposed to be in Detroit.
1772	Robert Carrigan	1st regiment Mich. vol.	46	hazel	brown	dark	5 6	Ireland	laborer	June 14, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	June 21, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	Speaks French do do.
1773	James Reanne	"	36	black	black	dark	5 6	Sandwich, Canada	carpenter	June 15, 1847, " "	June 21, 1847, " "	Supposed to have gone into the interior of the State.
1774	Salomon Spicer	"	36	blue	light	light	5 8	Essex, N.Y.	law student	June 17, 1847, " "	June 21, 1847, " "	Stout built, likely to be about Detroit.
1775	Max Meek	"	27	gray	red	dark	5 6	Wertzburg, Germany	blacksmith	June 18, 1847, " "	June 21, 1847, " "	
1776	John Brown	recruit	35	gray	light	fair	5 6	Ireland	laborer	July 1, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	July 4, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	
1777	James O'Brien	"	35	hazel	brown	dark	5 9	Ireland	laborer	June 4, 1847, Newark, N.J.	July 6, 1847, Newark, N.J.	
1778	John Woods	"	33	hazel	light	reddy	5 11	Dayton, Ohio	boatman	July 1, 1847, Pittsburg	June 7, 1847, Pittsburg	
1779	Joseph Hill	12th regt. K	36	blue	black	dark	5 3	Clinton, Pa.	laborer	May 21, 1847, Tallahassee, Fla.	June 16, 1847, Tallahassee, Fla.	Deserted while en route from Pittsburg to Newport, Ky.
1780	John Stewart	recruit	37	hazel	brown	dark	5 10	Clinton, Pa.	laborer	June 28, 1847, Pittsburg	July 3, 1847, En route from Pittsburg to Maysville, Ky.	Sharp pointed nose, &c., walks slowly.
1781	Charles Costner	"	33	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Germany	shoemaker	July 1, 1847, " "	July 4, 1847, Pittsburg	Supposed to have gone into the valley of Va.
1782	Minor McDonald	11th regt. C	35	blue	dark	fair	5 6	Fauquier Co.	laborer	June 24, 1847, Wheeling	June 29, 1847, Wheeling	Went into the state of Ohio.
1783	Wm. Flynn	"	33	dark	dark	tanned	5 7	Baltimore	shoemaker	July 1, 1847, " "	July 6, 1847, " "	
1784	John Howgate	recruit	33	gray	brown	reddy	5 6	Leeds, England	locksmith	July 8, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	July 9, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	

\$300 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.